THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, 1878 to 1886.

RETURN

IN PURSUANCE OF

THE PROVISIONS OF THE 59TH SECTION

OF THE

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1888,

AS REGARDS IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1889.

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RETURN.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

With a view to eradicate Pleuro-pneumonia from the United Kingdom, orders were made in March, 1888, by the Privy Council in Great Britain, and by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland, respectively, providing for the compulsory slaughter of all cattle in the same place or herd, or otherwise in contact with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and for the payment out of local rates of compensation to the owners to the extent of the full value of the cattle, but not to exceed £40 for any single animal.

The Order relating to Ireland, which is entitled "The Pleuro-pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888," will be found at page 61 of this return. It came into operation on the 9th of March, 1888, and has since been vigorously enforced.

The following table shows the number of cattle slaughtered under the Order in each Union in Ireland, in which pleuro-pneumonia appeared, and the cost of carrying out the Order during the period ended 31st December, 1888.

Union.	Number of Cattle Slaughtered or removed for Slaughter.	Cost of carrying out Order in Union after deducting proceeds of sale of Carcases.			Net Loss to Union after repayment of half cost from General Cattle Diseases Fund.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
North Dublin, . .	833	6,008	16	5	3,001	18	2
South Dublin, . .	1,422	8,585	18	11	4,292	19	5
Drogheda, . . .	13	129	8	6	64	14	2
Ardee, ...	11	96	10	0	48	5	0
Balrothery, . . .	45	140	0	6	70	0	3
Baltinglass, . . .	7	71	6	4	36	14	2
Dunshaughlin, . .	67	211	4	9	105	12	4
Navan, ...	21	166	17	6	83	8	9
Rathdown, . . .	229	1,354	4	11	677	2	6
Total, . .	2,638	16,759	9	9	8,379	14	8

More detailed particulars as to the expenditure under the Order will be found at page 70.

The cattle referred to in the foregoing table were at the time of slaughter apparently healthy, in so far that they were not visibly affected by the disease; but the results of the *post-mortem* examinations show that in the North and South Dublin Unions nearly 24 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered were affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and in the other Unions nearly 13 per cent.

Comparing the period of the year 1888, during which the Order has been in force, viz.:—From 9th March to 31st December, with the corresponding period of 1887, it is found that there is a large decrease in the number of outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia. The figures are as follow:—

9th March to 31st December.	Outbreaks.
1887, ...	197
1888, ...	126
Decrease, ...	71

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The decrease of the disease was most marked during the last quarter of the year, the number of outbreaks being only 14 as compared with 31 in the corresponding quarter of the year 1887, and during three weeks in December last no outbreaks occurred.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

Ireland continues to be free from this disease. No case has occurred since the year 1884.

SWINE FEVER.

There has also been a considerable decrease in the number of outbreaks of swine fever reported in 1888, as compared with the previous year. The figures are—

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.	Swine Attacked.
1887, ...	506	1,983
1888, ...	392	1,315
Decrease, . . .	114	668

GLANDERS AND FARCY.

There were only 7 cases of glanders, and 4 of farcy reported during the year.

ANTHRAX.

There were 25 reported outbreaks of this disease during the year, as compared with 21 in the previous year.

RABIES.

The returns show that 561 cases of rabies were reported in 1888, as compared with 461 in 1887. It is probable that the provisions of the Rabies (Ireland) Order (passed in November 1886), requiring owners to report cases of the disease to the police are now more generally known than in 1887.

EXPORTS.

There was a very large increase in the number of cattle, sheep, and swine exported to Great Britain last year, as compared with the previous year, as will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1888, . . .	738,716	637,584	544,972	1,921,272
1887, . . .	669,253	548,568	480,920	1,698,741
Increase, . .	69,463	89,016	64,052	222,531

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In fact the total exports of cattle, sheep, and swine were larger in the year 1888 than in any of the previous ten years. The figures are:—

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
1878, . . .	729,221	642,999	470,647	1,842,787
1879, . . .	641,370	673,371	429,863	1,744,404
1880, . . .	721,391	714,763	372,890	1,809,044
1881, . . .	571,557	577,627	382,995	1,532,179
1882, . . .	782,274	558,404	502,906	1,843,584
1883, . . .	666,867	480,729	461,017	1,478,813
1884, . . .	715,843	533,285	456,678	1,705,806
1886, . . .	640,470	629,090	398,584	1,668,124
1888, . . .	717,389	734,213	421,285	1,672,887
1887, . . .	669,253	548,568	480,920	1,698,741
1888, . . .	738,716	637,584	644,972	1,921,272

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,
DUBLIN CASTLE.
March, 1889.

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I.—ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part.

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1878.	28th September,	Directing that the Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation shall take place only between Sunrise and Sunset,	8
	18th November,	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Castlebar, Newport, and Westport into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	8
	4th December,	Do., do., do., Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions,	8
	5th "	Prescribing the method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Sligo, Dromore West, and Tobercurry Poor Law Unions,	8
	11th "	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Strokestown and Castlerea into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	9
	23rd "	Prescribing method of appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Strokestown and Castlerea Poor Law Unions,	8
	31st "	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf,	8
	31st "	Dublin Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station,	10
1879.	21st April,	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Ballina, Belmullet, Killala, and Swineford into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	10
	26th June,	Belfast Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Landing Place,	10
	4th July,	Belfast Port—Defining a Foreign Animals Wharf,	10
	9th August,	The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879,*	10
	1st December,	Dublin Port—Ordering that the Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation shall take place in a suitable yard or enclosed place, and not in any public road or thoroughfare,	11
1880.	31st May,	The Animals (Ireland) Order,	12
1881.	10th October,	Prohibition of Importation of Animals from Spain and Portugal,	28
1882.	18th February,	Port of Dublin—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	36
	28th "	Port of Drogheda—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	30
	2nd March,	Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	39
	14th "	Port of Newry—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	39
	5th April,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1882, No. IV.—Prohibiting importation of Animals from France,	39
	5th "	The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXII.—Modifying the Regulations as to Movement of Animals into and out of areas infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	39
	6th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. LXXXIII.—The Markets and Fairs (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1882,	40
	20th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 146—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1882, empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations with regard to the Movement of Animals into their Districts, with a view to prevent the introduction of Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	41
	7th May,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 174—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Disinfection of hides, offal, &c., of animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease when slaughtered,	42
	25th "	Port of Warrenpoint—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	42
	2nd August,	Port of Dundrum—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after Notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	42
	18th "	The Infected Places Marking or Branding of Animals Order of 1882—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the Marking or Branding of Animals in Infected Places,	42

* Under Section 3 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884, the powers vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 34 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Local Government Board; and it is provided therein that this Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Local Government Board.

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Orders made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part—*continued.*

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page
1883.	9th October,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No. 893—The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment,	43
	9th "	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order, No 894—Providing for the Movement of Breeding Rams into places infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease,	43
	20th December,	Port of Belfast—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation,	44
1884.	6th March,	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1884—Empowering Local Authorities, when specially authorized by the Lord Lieutenant, to slaughter Animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Animals in contact with affected ones, and to pay compensation for such, also providing for the movement of the Animals to a Slaughter House,	44
	7th May,	The Dublin Metropolis Order of 1884, No. II.—Ordering that no Public Sale of Animals shall be held, and no place be used as a Lair for Animals in Dublin Metropolis unless with a license of the Lord Lieutenant; also providing for the periodic cleansing and disinfection of such Lairs, and of the Metropolitan Market,	45
	1st August,	Port of Wexford—Defining place for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation,	46
	21st "	Port of Limerick— Do., do., do.,	46
	28th "	Port of Coleraine—Providing for the Disinfection of Drovers, &c., after notice requiring such has been given by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant,	46
1885.	3rd January,	Port of Londonderry—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain,	47
	3rd "	Port of Sligo—Defining Places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain,	47
	23th February,	Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. VII.—Providing for the movement of Diseased Cattle out of Infected Places in certain Unions, for Slaughter in Dublin,	47
	29th July,	Swine Fever (Slaughter) (Ireland) Order of 1885—Empowering Local Authorities to Slaughter and Pay Compensation for Swine affected with Swine Fever, or that have been in contact with Swine so affected,	48
	29th "	Forming the Poor Law Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas into an United District for purposes of Inspection,	48
	7th August,	Appointment of Veterinary Inspector for United District of Unions of Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas,	48
1886.	9th February,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886—Prohibiting importation of Animals from Great Britain, except with consent of Lord Lieutenant,	49
	11th May,	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886—Amending Chapter 23 of the Animals (Ireland) Order relative to the Inspection of Animals for Exportation,	49
	15th "	Port of Cork—Defining places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain,	50
	18th June,	Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. X.—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations requiring Owners of Animals in Dairy-yards, Cowsheds, &c., to keep a register of the Animals, &c.,	50
	16th October,	The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1886,	51
	16th "	The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1886,	55
	10th November,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II.—Prohibiting Importation of Animals from Norway,	56
	20th December,	The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II.—Amending Chapter 35 of the Animals (Ireland) Order, relating to Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities,	56
1887.	21st February,	Dublin Metropolis (Amendment) Order of 1887—Extending limit of time for cleansing and disinfection of Metropolitan Market after its being used for Animals,	57
	21st "	Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. XIII.—Providing that no Licence shall be granted for movement of Cattle out of places infected with Pleuro-pneumonia in North Dublin, South Dublin, and Rathdown Poor Law Unions except with consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and that when Cattle are moved in accordance with the provisions of the Order, they shall for 28 days afterwards be kept, as far as practicable, separate from Cattle not moved out of Infected Places; also regulating the issue and duration of such Licences, &c.,	57
	9th March,	Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No XII.—The Movement into District (Pleuro-pneumonia) Order of 1887—Empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations respecting the movement of Cattle into their Districts, with a view to prevent the introduction of Pleuro-pneumonia,	58
	31st "	Port of Dundalk.—Defining a Place for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain,	58
	31st "	Port of Dundrum. Do. do. do. do.	59
	31st "	Do. Greenore. Do. do. do. do.	59
	4th April,	Do. Larne. Do. do. do. do.	59
	4th "	Do. Westport. Do. do. do. do.	59
	6th "	Do. Coleraine. Do. do. do. do.	59
	6th "	Do. Newry. Do. do. do. do.	60
	8th "	Do. Portrush. Do. do. do. do.	60
	20th "	Do. Ballina. Do. do. do. do.	60
	20th "	Do. Drogheda, Do. do. do. do.	60

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ORDERS made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and remaining in force, either wholly or in part—*continued.*

Year.	Month.	Order.	Page.
1888.	2nd January,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Malta,	61
	6th March,	The Pleuro-pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, No. 61.—Requiring the Slaughter of all Cattle in the same place or herd, or otherwise in contact with Cattle affected with Pleuro-pneumonia,	61
	6th April,	Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. 62.—Empowering an Inspector of the Privy Council to execute and enforce the Pleuro-pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, in respect of the North Dublin Union,	62
	6th "	Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. 63—Empowering an Inspector of the Privy Council to execute and enforce the Pleuro-pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, in respect of the South Dublin Union,	63
	30th "	Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. 68.—Empowering an Inspector of the Privy Council to execute and enforce the Pleuro-pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, in respect of the Drogheda Union,	64
	16th May,	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. II.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Belgium,	65
	18th "	Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. III.—Prohibiting the Importation of Animals from the Port of Flushing in the Netherlands,	66
	30th October,	Port of Waterford.—Defining Places for Inspection of Animals intended for Exportation to Great Britain,	65
1889.	4th February,	Pleuro-pneumonia, Order No 77.—Providing for the Branding of Cattle in certain defined districts in North and South Dublin Unions, and prohibiting their Exportation to Great Britain, and their exposure in the Metropolitan Market on the ordinary Market-day, &c., &c.,	66

PORT OF*——

The Lords Justices, under the powers vested in them by the 7th section of the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order, 1878, do hereby order and direct that the inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the above-mentioned port only between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By their Excellencies' command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

Dublin Castle, 25th day of September, 1878.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 25th day of November, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlebar Poor Law Union,
Newport Poor Law Union,
Westport Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 15th day of November, 1878.

J. T. BALL, *C.* M. MORRIS.
JAMES LOWTHER. HENRY ORMSBY.
J. D. FITZGERALD. EDWARD GIBSON.
J. A. LAWSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 12th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,
Tobercurry Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 4th day of December, 1878.

J. T. BALL, *C.* H. LAW.
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON. R. DEASY.
J. MICHEL, *G.* JAMES LOWTHER.
EDWARD GIBSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 4th day of December, 1878,

*An order to this form was sent to every Port in Ireland where animals intended for exportation are inspected.

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the several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,

Sligo Poor Law Union,
Tobercurry Poor Law Union,
Dromore West Poor Law Union,

have been united into a district for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said several Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate three of its members and that the members of the said several Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee seven members shall form a quorum; and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall, in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which, under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £100 per annum and his cost of travelling, and the several Unions included in the said united District shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof respectively, and that the said cost of travelling shall be paid by the Union for which the duty in respect of which such cost shall be incurred shall have been performed.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 5th day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, C.

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 18th day of December, 1878.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Strokestown Poor Law Union,
Castlerea Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 11th day of December, 1878.

R. DEASY. W. H. F. COGAN.
ROBERT R. WARREN. GEORGE A. C. MAY.

By the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 11th day of December, 1878, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Castlerea Poor Law Union,
Strokestown Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby order and direct that the Local Authorities of the said Unions shall appoint and keep appointed a Veterinary Inspector for the said united district, and that for the purpose of making such appointment, each of the said Local Authorities shall nominate four of its members, and that the members of the said Local Authorities so nominated shall form a joint committee, of which committee six members shall form a quorum, and the said Veterinary Inspector shall be appointed by the majority of the members of such committee present, at a meeting to be called for the purpose of making such appointment.

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1878, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £120 per annum, including travelling expenses, and the Unions included in the said united district shall contribute towards the payment of the said salary in proportion to the net annual valuations thereof, respectively.

Dated at Dublin Castle, this 23rd day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Wharf:—

All that quay on the north side of the river Liffey, between the drawbridge entrance into George's (Custom House) Dock and the south-west corner of the Queen's Timber Yard, and also the several landing-places surrounding the said George's Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

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By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council as regards the making of orders and the doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Dublin as a Foreign Animals Quarantine Station :—

All that space or place situate near the Custom House of Dublin, and within the Dock walls thereof, called and known as "The Sallyfield," or "The Sallies-field."

This order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of December, 1878.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 31st day of December, 1878.

By His Grace's command,

HENRY ROBINSON.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of April, 1879.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

The Poor Law Union of Ballina,
The Poor Law Union of Belmullet,
The Poor Law Union of Killala, and
The Poor Law Union of Swineford,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection, under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 21st day of April, 1879.

J. T. BALL, *C.* J. D. FITZGERALD.
HEADFORT. HENRY ORMSBY. WATERFORD.
GERALD FITZGIBBON, JR. EDWARD GIBSON.
O. R. BARRY. M. MORRIS. LEINSTER.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, O.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act, conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby approve of the following part of the port of Belfast as a place of landing for Foreign Animals under Part IV. of "The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order" :—

The north and west quays of Spencer Dock.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 26th day of June, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

J. T. BALL, O.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, which empower Us to exercise the powers by the said Act conferred on the Privy Council, as regards the making of orders and doing of acts affecting only particular ports, towns, districts, or places, and by virtue of the powers in Us vested by the said Act, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby define the following part of the Port of Belfast as a Foreign Animals Wharf :—

All the north and west quays of Spencer and Dufferin Docks, extending a distance of two thousand feet, and all the space of ground on the north side of the timber pond adjoining the Spencer Dock on the north side, and extending a distance of four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred feet in breadth.

This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 9th day of July, 1879.

Given at Her Majesty's Castle at Dublin, this 4th day of July, 1879.

By Their Excellencies' command,

T. H. BURKE.

THE DAIRIES, COW-SHEDS, AND MILK-SHOPS (IRELAND) ORDER OF AUGUST, 1879 (*a*).

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

MARLBOROUGH.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879."

2. This Order extends to Ireland only.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Revocation of former Orders.

4. The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops Amendment (Ireland) Order of 1879, are hereby from the making of this Order revoked: but nothing herein shall invalidate or make unlawful anything done under those Orders, or either of them, before the making of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, those Orders, or either of them.

(*a*.) Under Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, the powers vested in the Privy Council of making Orders under Section 34 of the Act of 1878 are now transferred to the Local Government Board; and it is provided therein that this Order shall be deemed to have been made by the Local Government Board.

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Construction and Water-Supply of New Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

5. (1.) It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to begin to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building not so occupied at the making of this Order, unless and until he first makes provision, to the reasonable satisfaction of the Local Authority, for the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply of the same, while occupied as a dairy or cow-shed.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any such person to begin so to occupy any such building without first giving one month's notice in writing to the Local Authority of his intention so to do.

Sanitary State of all Dairies and Cow-Sheds.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman to occupy as a dairy or cow-shed any building, whether so occupied at the making of this Order or not, if and as long as the lighting, and the ventilation, including air-space, and the cleansing, drainage, and water-supply thereof are not such as are necessary or proper—

(*a.*) For the health and good condition of the cattle therein; and

(*b.*) For the cleanliness of milk-vessels used therein for containing milk for sale; and

(*c.*) For the protection of the milk therein against infection and contamination.

Cleansing of Dairies, Cow-Sheds, Milk-Stores, Milk-Shops, and Milk-Vessels.

7. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prescribing and regulating the cleansing of dairies and cow-sheds, in the occupation of persons following the trade of cow-keepers or dairymen, and the cleansing of milk-stores, milk-shops, and milk-vessels, used for containing milk for sale by such persons.

Contamination of Milk.

8. If at any time disease exists among the cattle in a dairy or cow-shed, or other building or place, the milk of a diseased cow therein—

(*a.*) Shall not be mixed with other milk; and

(*b.*) Shall not be sold or used for human food; and

(*c.*) Shall not be sold or used for food of swine, or other animals unless and until it has been boiled.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop—

(1.) To allow any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, or having recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows, or to handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way to take part or assist in the conduct of the trade or business of the cow-keeper or dairyman, purveyor of milk, or occupier of a milk-store, or milk-shop, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk; or

(2.) If himself so suffering, or having recently been in contact as aforesaid, to milk cows, or handle vessels used for containing milk for sale, or in any way take part in the conduct of his trade or business, as far as regards the production, distribution, or storage of milk—

until in each case all danger therefrom of the communication of infection to the milk, or of its contamination, has ceased.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk, or being the occupier of a milk-store or milk-shop, to use a milk-store or milk-shop in his occupation, or permit the same to be used for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of the cleanliness of the milk-store or milk-shop, and of the milk-vessels and milk therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk therein.

Keeping of Swine.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person following the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman or purveyor of milk to keep any swine in any cow-shed or other building used by him for keeping cows, or in any milk-store or other place used by him for keeping milk for sale.

Registration of Dairymen and others.

12.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall keep a register of persons from time to time carrying on in the district of the Local Authority the trade of cow-keepers, dairymen, or purveyors of milk, and shall from time to time revise and correct the register.

(2.) The Local Authority shall from time to time give public notice by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in their district, and, if they think fit, by placards, handbills, or otherwise, of registration being required, and of the mode of registration.

(3.) It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on in the district of any Local Authority the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk unless he is registered as such therein.

(4.) A person who carries on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman for the purpose only of making and selling butter or cheese, or both, and who does not carry on the trade of purveyor of milk, shall not, for the purposes of registration be deemed to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper or dairyman, and need not be registered.

(5.) A person who sells milk of his own cows in small quantities to his workmen or neighbours for their accommodation, shall not, for the purposes of registration, be deemed, by reason only of such selling, to be a person carrying on the trade of cow-keeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and need not, by reason thereof, be registered.

Acts of Local Authorities.

13.—(1.) All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, and in force at the making of this Order, shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

(2.) Forms of registers and other forms which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under The Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk-shops (Ireland) Order of 1879, may be used, as far as they are suitable, for the purposes of this Order.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of August, 1879.

J. T. Ball, *C.* R. Deasy.
Henry Ormsby.

Port of Dublin.

MARLBOROUGH.

The Lord Lieutenant, pursuant to the power conferred upon him by an Order in Council, dated the 18th day of September, 1878, and made under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and entitled the Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1878, hereby directs that the inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Dublin, under the provisions of the said Order shall be made either in a suitable yard or other enclosed place to be provided by any person interested in the exportation of the said animals, or in the premises known as 14, Pitt-street, in the city of Dublin; and that no such inspections shall be made in any public road or other public thoroughfare.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1879.

By His Grace's command,

T. H. Burke.

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THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

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SCHEDULES.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

COWPER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Parts.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

PART I.—Preliminary.
PART II.—Disease.
PART III.—Disinfection.
PART IV.—Transit.
PART V.—Foreign.
PART VI.—General.

Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the First day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

Customs means Her Majesty's Customs:

Disease includes, with the diseases specified in the Act of 1878, glanders, farcy, and swine-fever:

Carcase includes, in addition to its meaning as defined in the Act of 1878, the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Licensing officer means any person authorized to act as such by the Lord Lieutenant:

Master includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Railway pen means a stationary pen or other place being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company, or otherwise, for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway:

Van means a vehicle constructed for moving animals by road, or by rail:

Part, Chapter, Article means Part, Chapter, Article of this Order;

Schedule means Schedule to this Order:

Other terms, unless it is otherwise expressed, have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

PART II.

Disease.

CHAPTER 1.—CATTLE-PLAGUE.

Notice of Cattle-Plague.

6.—(1.) The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with cattle-plague, or with disease supposed to be cattle-plague, is given, under

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Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall immediately transmit the information by telegraph or other rapid means to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

(2.) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Movement out of Place where Cattle-Plague exists.

7. No animal, horse, ass, or mule, and no dog shall be moved alive out of a building or inclosed place in which cattle-plague exists or has within ten days existed.

Movement out of Place infected with Cattle-Plague.

8. Pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council—

(*a.*) No animal shall be moved alive out of a cow-shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with cattle-plague; and

(*b.*) No carcase, and no dung of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and no litter, manure, or fodder shall be removed thereout.

Duty of Local Authority and Police in Cattle-Plague.

9.—(1.) Where, by virtue of the declaration of an Inspector of a Local Authority (under Section ten of the Act of 1878), a cow-shed, field, or other place has become a place infected with cattle-plague, the Local Authority shall take all necessary and proper measures, pending the arrival of an Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, to enforce the observance of the law relating to cattle-plague, including the placing of constables or other proper officers at the entrance of that cow-shed, field, or other place.

(2.) After the arrival of the Inspector or other officer of the Privy Council, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist him to carry into effect and enforce the law relating to cattle-plague and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Chapter 2.—Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Notice of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

10. The constable to whom notice of the fact of cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or with disease supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

11. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may, under a special Order of Council made on the application of a Local Authority, be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, for slaughter, in the manner and on the conditions in that special Order specified, but not otherwise; which special Order will only be made on the Privy Council being satisfied by the Local Authority, that the slaughter of diseased cattle in infected places in the district of the Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient.

12. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved into a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the cattle which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist therein, and that the cow-sheds or other places where the diseased cattle were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

13.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—*For Slaughter.*

(*a.*) The cattle may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

(*b.*) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(*c.*) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(*d.*) If the cattle so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—*For other Purposes.*

(*e.*) The cattle may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of cattle, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(*f.*) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(*g.*) The cattle moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(*h.*) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—*Out of District.*

(*i.*) If the cattle moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(*j.*) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(*k.*) If the cattle moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(*l.*) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2). Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of cattle to a market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition.

Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.

14. Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—*Movement in.*

The cattle may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certifi-

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cate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

B.—*Movement into.*

The cattle may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

C.—*Movement into, from another District.*

If the cattle to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the cattle are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

15.—(1.) Cattle not affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with pleuro-pneumonia as are not comprised in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

16. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia have been kept while so affected, or have died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such cattle to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Chapter 3.—Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Notice of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

17. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or with disease supposed to be foot-and-mouth disease, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

18. Animals not affected with foot-and mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease at any time and from time to time after a Veterinary Inspector has reported in writing to the Local Authority that all the animals which were in the infected place at the time when it was declared infected by the Local Authority have died or been slaughtered, or have been moved thereout, and that foot-and-mouth disease does not exist therein, and that the cowsheds or other places where the diseased animals were kept therein have been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

19.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease in accordance with the following regulations and not otherwise:

A.—*For Slaughter.*

(*a.*) The animals may be moved to a slaughter-house, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(*b.*) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(*c.*) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(*d.*) If the animals so moved are not moved out of the district of the Local Authority, they shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—*For other Purposes.*

(*e.*) The animals may be moved to a place other than a slaughter-house, for purposes of feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, or for the purpose of isolation, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that such movement is in his opinion necessary.

(*f.*) The licence shall specify the place from which, and the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved, and the time for which the licence is available, and the purposes and conditions for and on which the movement and keeping are allowed.

(*g.*) The animals moved under the licence shall be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf.

(*h.*) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

C.—*Out of District.*

(*i.*) If the animals moved for slaughter under Regulation A are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(*j.*) The animals so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(*k.*) If the animals moved for other purposes under Regulation B are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(*l.*) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

(2.) Nothing in this Article shall authorize the granting of a licence by a Local Authority for the movement of animals to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition.

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Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

20. Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved in or into such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

A.—*Movement in.*

The animals may be moved in those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

B.—*Movement into.*

The animals may be moved into those parts of an area with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

C.—*Movement into, from another District.*

If the animals to be moved into those parts of an area under Regulation B are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority, the licence must be a licence of the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there shall also be requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where those parts of the area are situate indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

21.—(1.) Animals not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved out of such parts of an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease as are not comprised in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the animals to be moved are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2.) The licence shall specify the place to which, and the person to whom, they are to be moved.

(3.) The animals after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of the Local Authority.

(4.) If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(5.) The animals, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be again moved except with a further licence of that other Local Authority.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

22. A Local Authority shall cause the cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such animal to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Chapter 4.—Sheep-Pox.

Notice of Sheep-Pox.

23. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-pox, or with disease supposed to be sheep-pox, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

24.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that sheep-pox exists, or has within ten days existed, in a shed, field, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that shed, field, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that shed, field, or other place shall become and be a place infected with sheep-pox, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority and the Privy Council of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with sheep-pox, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with sheep-pox any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the shed, field, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with sheep-pox.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Sheep-Pox.

25. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a shed, field, or other place which has become a place infected with sheep-pox (namely):

(1.) No sheep shall be moved alive out of a place infected with sheep-pox.

(2.) A carcase of a sheep may be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a sheep that was affected with sheep-pox, the carcase in that case being first skinned; or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(*a.*) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(*b.*) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(*c.*) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(*d.*) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

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(*e.*) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(3.) No skin, or fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep shall be taken out of a place infected with sheep-pox, except with a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that that skin, fleece, or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

(4.) No sheep shall be moved into a shed, field, or other place where sheep-pox has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the sheep in that shed, field, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the shed or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Sheep-Pox.

26.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered within two days after the existence of the disease is known to them.

(2.) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause any sheep being or having been in the same shed, or flock, or in contact with a sheep affected with sheep-pox to be slaughtered.

(3.) The Local Authority shall, out of the local rate, pay compensation as follows for sheep slaughtered under this Article:

(*a.*) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(*b.*) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

(*c.*) The provisions of the 84th Section of the Act of 1878 shall apply in respect of any compensation so paid by the Local Authority.

Declaration of Freedom from Sheep-Pox.

27. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with sheep-pox, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from sheep-pox.

Disinfection for Sheep-Pox.

28. A Local Authority shall cause the shed, or other place in which a sheep affected with sheep-pox has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such sheep to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

29. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order:

(*a.*) To declare any shed, field, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that shed, field, or other place, to be a place infected with sheep-pox: or

(*b.*) To extend the limits of a place infected with sheep-pox: or

(*c.*) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox: or

(*d.*) To declare any area wherein a place infected with sheep-pox is situate to be an area infected with sheep-pox, and to extend the limits of such an area: or

(*e.*) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with sheep-pox, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with sheep-pox, to be free from sheep-pox.

Chapter 5.—Sheep-Scab.

Notice of Sheep-Scab.

30. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a sheep being affected with sheep-scab, or with disease supposed to be sheep-scab, is given under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority and to the Local Authority.

Treatment for Sheep-Scab.

31. A person having in his possession or under his charge a sheep affected with sheep-scab, shall treat that sheep, or cause it to be treated, with some dressing or dipping or other remedy for sheep-scab.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Sheep-Scab.

32. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place of sheep affected with sheep-scab:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any field, shed, or other place in which sheep-scab exists of sheep that have been in contact with or in the same field, shed, or other place, with sheep affected with sheep-scab:

(3.) For prohibiting or regulating the taking out of any field, shed, or other place of the skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, of a sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab, or of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about sheep affected with or suspected of sheep-scab;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Articles 52 or 54 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2) of this Article shall operate so long only as sheep-scab exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any field, shed, or other place to which the regulation refers, and until the same has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Monthly Returns as to Sheep-Scab.

33. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district sheep-scab, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the last day of every month, except where the last day is Sunday, and then on the last day but one, until the disease has ceased.

Chapter 6.—Glanders and Farcy.

Extension of Act of 1878.

34. Horses, asses, and mules shall be animals, and glanders and farcy shall be diseases, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-nine (slaughter);
Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
Section fifty (powers of police);
Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);
Section fifty-two (detention of vessels);
Section fifty-three (carcases washed ashore);

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

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Notice of Glanders or Farcy.

35. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a horse, ass, or mule being affected with glanders or farcy, or with disease supposed to be glanders or farcy, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Public Warning as to Existence of Glanders or Farcy.

36.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of glanders, or farcy in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Glanders or Farcy.

37. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

(1.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place of a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy:

(2.) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any stable, building, field, or other place in which glanders or farcy exists of a horse, ass, or mule that has been in contact with or in the same stable, building, field, or other place with a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy;

but nothing in any such regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of Article 52 or other provision of this Order; and a regulation under paragraph (2.) of this Article shall operate so long only as glanders or farcy exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any stable, building, field, or other place to which the regulation refers, and, in case of a stable, building or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

Slaughter in Glanders.

38.—(1.) Where a person having a horse, ass, or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the horse, ass, or mule is affected with glanders, and the horse, ass, or mule is alive at the end of fourteen days after the receipt by the Local Authority of that special report, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, within seven days thereafter serve on the owner of the horse, ass, or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it, within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the horse, ass, or mule is not affected with glanders, or that the slaughter thereof is for any reason unnecessary or inexpedient.

(3.) The provisions of this Article may be put in force, from time to time, as often as occasion requires, in relation to the same horse, ass, or mule on a further special report as aforesaid.

Exemption of Military.

39. Nothing in this Order applies to horses, asses, or mules kept in stables of military barracks or camps under the care and supervision of the Army Veterinary Medical Department.

Chapter 7.—Swine-Fever.

Extension of Act of 1878.

40. Swine-fever, that is to say, the disease called or known as typhoid fever of swine, soldier, purples, red disease, hog cholera, or swine plague, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section twenty-seven (disease during transit);
Section twenty-eight (infected places);
Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
Section fifty (powers of police);
Section fifty-one (powers of inspectors);
Section fifty-four (exclusion of strangers);

and of all other Sections of the Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Notice of Swine-Fever.

41. The constable to whom notice of the fact of swine being affected with swine-fever, or with disease supposed to be swine-fever, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Declaration of Place infected with Swine-Fever.

42.—(1.) Where it appears to an Inspector of a Local Authority that swine-fever exists, or has within ten days existed, in a pig-sty, shed, or other place, he shall forthwith make and sign a declaration thereof.

(2.) He shall serve a notice, signed by him, of the declaration on the occupier of that pig-sty, shed, or other place.

(3.) Thereupon that pig-sty, shed, or other place shall become and be a place infected with swine-fever, subject to the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

(4.) The Inspector shall, with all practicable speed, inform the Local Authority of his declaration and notice, and shall send his declaration and a copy of his notice to the Local Authority.

(5.) The Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of that information inquire into the correctness of the Inspector's declaration, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector, or of a person qualified according to the Act of 1878 to be such.

(6.) If the Local Authority are satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly, and prescribe the limits of the place infected with swine-fever, and may, if they think fit, include within those limits any lands or buildings adjoining or near to the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates.

(7.) The Local Authority may include in a place infected with swine-fever any adjoining part of the district of another Local Authority, with the previous consent in writing of that Authority, but not otherwise.

(8.) If the Local Authority are not satisfied of the correctness of the Inspector's declaration as regards the existence or past existence of disease, they shall by order determine and declare accordingly; and thereupon, as from the time specified in that behalf in their order, the pig-sty, shed, or other place to which the Inspector's declaration relates shall cease to be a place infected with swine-fever.

(9.) The Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the declaration of the Inspector, and the proceedings of the Local Authority thereon.

Place infected with Swine-Fever.

43. The following rules shall have effect in relation to a pig-sty, shed, or other place which has become a place infected with swine-fever (namely):

(1.) No swine affected with swine-fever shall be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever.

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(2.) Swine not affected with swine-fever may be moved out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(a.) The swine may be moved to a slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Local Authority, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the swine to be moved are not affected with swine-fever.

(b.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.

(c.) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(d.) The swine so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(e.) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(f.) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(3.) A carcase of a pig may be taken out of a place infected with swine-fever as follows and not otherwise:

(i.) With a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the carcase to be taken out is not the carcase of a pig that was affected with swine-fever; or

(ii.) With a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority permitting the carcase to be taken out for the purpose of being buried or destroyed; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(a.) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(b.) The licence shall specify the place to which the carcase is to be taken for burial or destruction, and it shall not be taken to any other place.

(c.) The carcase shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the burial or destruction there.

(d.) If the carcase is to be taken into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority; indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(e.) The carcase so taken into the district of that other Local Authority shall be taken to the place specified in the licence under the direction and in charge of an inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is taken; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate burial or destruction there of the carcase, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the burial or destruction there.

44. No swine shall be moved into a pig-sty, shed, or other place where swine-fever has existed, unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that all the swine in that pig-sty, shed, or other place have died or been slaughtered, and that the pig-sty, shed, or other place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Declaration of freedom from Swine-Fever.

45. Where a Local Authority have declared a place to be infected with swine-fever, they may, if they think fit, at any time after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the cessation therein of that disease, but not sooner, declare by order that place to be free from swine-fever.

Disinfection for Swine-Fever.

46. A Local Authority shall cause the pig-sty, shed, or other place in which a pig affected with swine-fever has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, to be, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such pig to be disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

Declaration of Infected Place or Area by Privy Council.

47. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to take away or abridge the power of the Privy Council, by special Order,

(a.) To declare any pig-sty, shed, or other place, with or without any lands or buildings adjoining or near to that pig-sty, shed, or other place, to be a place infected with swine-fever: or

(b.) To extend the limits of a place infected with swine-fever; or

(c.) To declare any place that has been declared either by a Local Authority or by the Privy Council to be a place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever: or

(d.) To declare any area wherein a place infected with swine-fever is situate to be an area infected with swine-fever, and to extend the limits of such an area: or

(e.) To declare any area that has been declared by the Privy Council to be an area infected with swine-fever, or some particular portion thereof, when there is not within that area, or that portion thereof, any place infected with swine-fever, to be free from swine-fever.

Chapter 8.—Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever found in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

Special Provisions for these Cases.

48. By virtue of Section twenty-seven of the Act of 1878, where an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever—

(1.) While exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or

(2.) While placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or

(3.) While being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(4.) While in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(5.) While being on common or uninclosed land; or

(6.) While being in a cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or

(7.) While being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal;

Then the following regulations shall apply in the several cases following (namely);

A.—*Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

(a.) Where pleuro-pneumonia is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the cattle affected with that disease.

(b.) The diseased cattle so seized shall, if not slaughtered at the place where they are seized be moved to the nearest available slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector.

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(*c.*) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(*d.*) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the cattle are to be moved for slaughter, and they shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(*e.*) The cattle so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, the fact of the slaughter there.

(*f.*) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(*g.*) The cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—*Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

(*h.*) Where foot-and-mouth disease is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the animals affected with that disease.

(*i.*) The diseased animals so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the animals are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased animals, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

C.—*Swine-Fever.*

(*j.*) Where swine-fever is so found to exist, the Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize and detain all the swine affected with that disease.

(*k.*) The diseased swine so seized may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof, either at the place where they are seized, or at the nearest available slaughter-house; in which latter case they may be moved for the purpose of being there slaughtered, with a licence of the Inspector; and that licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer, and shall specify the slaughter-house to which the swine are to be moved for slaughter; or the diseased swine, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to their being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(*l.*) If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(*m.*) The swine so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

D.—*Animals not affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease or Swine-Fever.*

(*n.*) All animals being in or on the market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid at the same time with an animal found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever, shall be dealt with in all respects as if pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever had not been found therein or thereon.

E.—*Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.*

(*o.*) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place or part of an infected place that market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, or any part thereof, by reason of an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever being found therein or thereon, in any case in which this Article applies.

F.—*Disinfection in these Cases.*

(*p.*) In case of an animal being found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease or swine-fever in or on a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, land, water, cow-shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or the owner or occupier of such other place or any person to again use that portion of the market or other place aforesaid where the diseased animal was found,—

(i.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(ii.) For animals where an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(iii.) For swine where a pig affected with swine-fever is found,—

unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Reports.

49. The Inspector of the Local Authority acting under this Chapter shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the proceedings taken by him thereunder, and the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

Expenses.

50. The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Chapter from the owner of the animals seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Exception as to Foreign Animals.

51. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

CHAPTER 9.—MOVEMENT OR EXPOSURE OF DISEASED ANIMALS, HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

Prohibition.

52. It shall not be lawful for any person—

(*a.*) To expose a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a market or fair, or in a sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale.

(*b.*) To place a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale.

(*c.*) To send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain.

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(*d.*) To carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on a highway or thoroughfare.

(*e.*) To place or keep a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof.

(*f.*) To graze a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule on pasture being on the sides of a highway.

(*g.*) But this Article shall operate subject to Articles 11 and 48 (A.) (B.) and (C.) and 53 providing for or directing the movement of diseased animals in cases therein mentioned.

Proceedings in Case of Contravention of Article 52.

53.—(1.) Where an animal, horse, ass, or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of Article 52, the Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf shall seize and remove and detain it, and it shall be dealt with as follows:

A.—*Diseased Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(*a.*) If affected with sheep-pox the animal shall be slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 26;

(*b.*) If affected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or swine-fever, the animal shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 8;

(*c.*) If affected with sheep-scab the sheep shall, unless slaughtered, be removed to some convenient and isolated place, and be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient;

(*d.*) If affected with glanders or farcy the horse, ass, or mule shall be forthwith slaughtered; and, if not slaughtered at the place where it is seized, it may be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority to the nearest available horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to be there slaughtered; and that Inspector or other officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the horse, ass, or mule, and shall report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

B.—*Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules.*

(*f.*) If suspected the animal, horse, ass, or mule so seized shall be dealt with as follows:

(i.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be slaughtered by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof at the place where it is seized; or

(ii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule may be moved by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof with a licence of the Inspector to the nearest available slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered; in which latter case the following regulations shall apply:

(*g.*) The licence shall be available for twelve hours, and no longer.

(*h.*) The licence shall specify the slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard to which the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or place.

(*i.*) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(*j.*) If the suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(*k.*) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the specified slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved; and he shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, and shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there; or

(iii.) The suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule, if not slaughtered as aforesaid, shall be moved, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, to some convenient and isolated place, and shall be there kept for such time as the Local Authority think expedient, subject, however, to the animal, horse, ass, or mule being there slaughtered at any time by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof.

(2.) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the foregoing provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3.) In case of a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the Market Authority or any person to again use or allow to be used for animals, horses, asses, or mules that portion of the market or place where the diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule was found,—

(i.) For animals where an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease is found,—

(ii.) For cattle where a head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found,—

(iii.) For sheep where a sheep affected with sheep-pox or sheep-scab is found,—

(iv.) For horses, asses, or mules where a horse, ass, or mule affected with glanders or farcy is found,—

(v.) For swine where a pig affected with swine fever is found,—

unless and until an Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

Chapter 10.—Removal of Dung or other Things.

54. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or in a vessel trading to any port or place in Great Britain, or on a highway or thoroughfare, any dung, fodder, or litter that has been in a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, or swine-fever, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased animal, horse, ass, or mule, except with a licence of the Local Authority for the district in which such place is situate, on a certificate of an Inspector certifying that the thing moved has been, as far as practicable, disinfected.

Chapter 11.—Carcases.

Disposal.

55.—(1.) The carcase of every animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(*a.*) that has died of pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever; or

(*b.*) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some

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proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth;

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provision of this Article respecting burial, the Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase or for securing the burial of the same.

(3.) In every case of destruction the Local Authority shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact and mode of destruction.

(4.) Where, under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried or destroyed, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(5.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up.

56. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal, horse, ass, or mule that has been buried.

Chapter 12.—Slaughter-Houses.

Declaration of Infected Place by Privy Council only.

57. Notwithstanding anything in the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, a slaughter-house in which an animal affected with disease or the carcase of a diseased animal is found, shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an infected place, except by the Privy Council.

Keeping of Swine in Slaughter-Houses.

58. It shall not be lawful for any person, in any case in which the slaughter of any animal is authorized or required by or under the Act of 1878, or any Order in Council, to use for such slaughter any slaughter-house in which swine are kept.

Chapter 13.—Regulation by Local Authorities of Markets, Fairs, and other Places.

59. A Local Authority, if authorized by the Privy Council to put in operation this Article, but not otherwise, may, from time to time, prohibit or regulate the exposure or sale of animals, or of any particular kind thereof specified by the Privy Council, or of horses, asses, or mules, in or at a market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or exhibition.

PART III.

Disinfection.

Chapter 14.—Water Traffic.

Vessels.

60.—(1.) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the vessel with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept: then

(ii.) The same parts of the vessel shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the vessel shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash: except that

(iv.) The application of lime-wash shall not be compulsory as regards such parts of the vessel as are used for passengers or crew.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime.

(3.) Except that in the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

Fodder and Litter.

61. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about, animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

62.—(1.) A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus, used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

(i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Chapter 15.—Railway Traffic.

Horse-Boxes.

63.—(1.) A horse-box used for carrying horses, asses, or mules on a railway shall, on every occasion after a horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and before any other horse, ass, or mule or any animal is placed therein, be cleansed as follows:

(i.) The floor of the horse-box, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of horses, asses, or mules have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(ii.) The sides of the horse box and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of a horse, ass, or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the horse-box, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime.

Horse-Boxes, Guards' Vans, and other Vehicles.

64.—(1.) A horse-box or a guard's van or other railway vehicle (not being a railway truck) if used for carrying animals on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) If the animal is accompanied by a declaration in writing of the owner or consignee or his agent to the effect that it is intended for exhibition or other special purpose therein stated, and has not, to

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the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of disease, the vehicle shall be cleansed as follows:

(a.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: and

(b.) The sides of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the head or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed with water by means of a sponge, brush, or other instrument: but

(ii.) If the animal is not accompanied by such a declaration, the vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(c.) The floor of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the droppings of the animal have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed from the vehicle: then

(d.) The same parts of the vehicle shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(e.) The same parts of the vehicle shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Trucks.

65.—(1.) A railway truck shall, on every occasion after an animal carried in it on a railway is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) The floor of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the truck shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the truck, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Vans

66.—(1.) A van, if used for containing animals, horses, asses, or mules while carried on a railway, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) The floor of the van, and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Moveable Gangways and other Apparatus.

67.—(1.) A moveable gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used or intended for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connexion with the transit of animals on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, be cleansed as follows:

(i.) The gangway or apparatus shall be scraped and swept, and all dung, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The gangway or apparatus shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the gangway or apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Pens.

68. Every railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

69.—(1.) A railway pen shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of the pen with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the pen shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the pen shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Chapter 16.—Road Traffic.

Vans.

70.—(1.) A van, when used for moving animals, horses, asses, or mules by road, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal, horse, ass, or mule is taken out of it, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal, horse, ass, or mule is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which animals, horses, asses, or mules, or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Chapter 17.—Landing-Places.

71.—(1.) Where an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since landing has been shall not be used for any animals other than animals brought thereto with that animal (in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to a foreign animals' wharf, or to a foreign animals' quarantine station, or to a landing-place for foreign animals.

Chapter 18.—Miscellaneous.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

72. A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by diseased animals, and may prescribe the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

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Obligation on Occupiers.

73. Where the power of causing a place to be cleansed and disinfected is exercised by a Local Authority or an Inspector of the Privy Council the occupier of the place shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Chapter 19.—Offences.

74. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which,—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which—and the railway company carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on or owning or working the railway on which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the railway pen in which,—and the person using the van in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which,—(as the case may be), the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Chapter 20.—Markets, Fairs, Sale-Yards, Places of Exhibition, Lairs, and other Places.

Regulations of Local Authorities.

75.—(1.) A Local Authority may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes, or any of them:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of markets, fairs, sale-yards, places of exhibition, lairs, or other places used for animals, to cleanse those places, from time to time, at their own expense:

For requiring the owners, lessees, or occupiers of those places to disinfect the same, or any specified part thereof, from time to time, at their own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such disinfection being reasonably required:

For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

(2.) If the owner, lessee, or occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such regulations, or fails in any respect to observe the same, then without prejudice to any other liability consequent thereon, it shall not be lawful for him or any other person at any time thereafter, without permission in writing of the Local Authority, to hold a market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals in that place, or to use that lair or place for animals; and the holding therein of any market, fair, sale, or exhibition of animals, or the use of that lair or place for animals, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited accordingly.

Lairs, &c., at Cattle-exporting Ports.

76.—(1.) Every lair or other place used for animals prior to shipment at the cattle-exporting ports shall be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such lair or other place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(i.) All parts of such lair or other place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of such lair or other place shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such lair or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

PART IV.

Transit.

Chapter 21.—Transit by Water.

Fittings of Vessels.

77.—(1.) Every place used for animals on board a vessel shall be divided into pens by substantial divisions.

(2.) Each pen shall not exceed nine feet in breadth, or fifteen feet in length.

(3.) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

(4.) Every such place, if inclosed, shall be ventilated by means of separate inlet and outlet openings, of such size and position as will secure a proper supply of air to the place in all states of weather.

Overcrowding.

78. A vessel bringing animals to any port or place in England or Wales or Scotland from any port or place in the United Kingdom shall not be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals on board.

Shorn Sheep.

79. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) shorn sheep shall not be carried on the deck of a vessel, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Gangways for Sheep-Pens.

80. Where sheep are carried on the deck of a vessel, proper gangways shall be provided either between or above the pens in which they are carried.

Detention.

81. Animals landed from a vessel shall, on a certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying to the effect that the provisions of this Chapter, or some or one of them, have not or has not been observed in the vessel, be detained, at the place of landing, or in lairs adjacent thereto, until the Privy Council otherwise direct.

Chapter 22.—Shipping and Unshipping Places.

Water.

82. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for a supply of water for animals; and water shall be supplied there, gratuitously, on request of any person having charge of any animal.

Food.

83. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, for the speedy and convenient unshipment of animals, and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there, on request of any person having charge of any animal, at such price as the Privy Council from time to time approve.

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CHAPTER 23.—PORTAL INSPECTION OF ANIMALS BROUGHT FOR TRANSIT BY SEA. (a.)

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, have given a certificate to that effect, in the Form II. set forth in the Fifth Schedule, and unless such animal is accompanied with a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals granted by a Licensing Officer duly appointed in that behalf, and in the Form III. set forth in the Fifth Schedule; and such licence whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand it.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for a Licensing Officer to grant a licence for the shipment of any animal for exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, unless he shall have previously received a certificate from an Inspector duly appointed in that behalf, that such animal is, as far as he, the Inspector, can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, free from disease.

(3.) Inspections of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(4.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, or Licensing Officer, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector, to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(5.) Each animal, on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by either the Inspector or Licensing Officer, be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(6.) The Licensing Officer, when granting a licence for movement as hereinbefore provided, shall give to the person applying for such licence, together with the licence, a duplicate, thereof and such duplicate, whenever required, shall be handed by the person in charge of the licensed animal to the master of the vessel in which such animal shall be shipped or to any person authorized by such master to demand and receive it.

(7.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal, in respect of which a licence for movement, and a duplicate thereof, shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(8.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

CHAPTER 24.—TRANSIT BY RAILWAY.

Trucks, Horse-Boxes, or other Vehicles.

85. Every railway truck, horse-box, or other railway vehicle, used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on a railway, shall be provided at each end with two spring buffers, and the floor thereof, shall, in order to prevent slipping, be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other proper substance, or be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds.

Overcrowding.

86. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck, horse-box, or other vehicle used for carrying animals, horses, asses, or mules on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to the animals, horses, asses, or mules therein.

Shorn Sheep.

87. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) every railway truck or other railway vehicle carrying sheep shorn and unclothed shall be covered and inclosed so as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to ventilation; except that this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

CHAPTER 25.—OFFENCES.

88. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the foregoing provisions of this Part, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels at which,—and the railway company carrying animals on or owning or working the railway on which,—and also, in case of the overcrowding of a vessel, or of a railway-truck, horse-box, or other vehicle on a railway, or of the carrying on a railway of sheep shorn and unclothed, the consignor of the animals in respect of which,—(as the case may be,) the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

CHAPTER 26.—WATER SUPPLY ON RAILWAYS.

89. The railway companies working the railways named in the Sixth Schedule shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, at each of the stations therein named, for animals carried or about to be or having been carried on those railways.

PART V.

Foreign.

CHAPTER 27.—PROHIBITION.

90.—(1.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries shall not be landed:

The Austrian Hungarian Empire.
The Dominions of the King of the Hellenes.
The Dominions of the King of Italy.
The Principality of Montenegro.
The Principality of Roumania.
The Dominions of the Emperor of Russia.
The Dominions of the Sultan, including the Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina (b.)

(2.) Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, by special Order relating to Schleswig or to Holstein, or by any other special Order, or by any general Order, cattle brought from either of the following countries, and cattle, sheep, or goats being or having been on board a vessel at the same time with cattle so brought, shall not be landed:

Belgium (c). The German Empire.

CHAPTER 28.—FOREIGN ANIMALS SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER.

Ports having Foreign Animals' Wharves.

91. The following are the ports at which parts are at the date of this Order, by special Orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Lords Justices, defined as foreign animals' wharves:

Dublin. Belfast.

(a.) See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, page 49, which revokes this Article and substitutes other provisions.
(b.) Orders have since been made prohibiting the importation of animals from Spain and Portugal, France, and Norway. See pages 38, 39, and 56.
(c.) See the Importation of Animals (Ireland) Orders of 1888, Nos. II. and III., page 65, prohibiting the Importation of Animals from Belgium, and also from the Port of Flushing in the Netherlands.

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Charge of Animals on Landing.

92. Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Time for Slaughter.

93.—(1.) Animals landed in a foreign animals' wharf shall be slaughtered within fourteen days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

(2.) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced at any time after the landing thereof, with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

Movement.

94.—(1.) No carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from a foreign animals' wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

Disinfection.

95. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' wharf, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

96. Where an animal in a foreign animals' wharf is affected with disease, the portion of the wharf where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 29.—QUARANTINE.

Port having Quarantine Station.

97.—(1.) The following is the only port at which a port is at the date of this Order, by special Order of the Lord Lieutenant, defined as a foreign animals' quarantine station:

Dublin.

(2.) The animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station must be intended for purposes of exhibition, or for other exceptional purposes to be in each case approved by the Privy Council on special application through the Commissioners of Customs.

Charge of Animals on Landing.

98. Animals landed in a foreign animals' quarantine station shall, when landed, be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

Conditions of Landing.

99.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals at a foreign animals' quarantine station is subject to the following conditions:

First. The animals must be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or consignee or his agent, declaring the purposes for which each animal is intended.

Second. The animals when landed shall be detained in the station for such period as the Privy Council in each case according to the circumstances direct.

Third. When moved thereout they shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A certificate of an Inspector of the Privy Council certifying that they are free from disease.

(b.) A licence of an Inspector of the Privy Council specifying the place to which and the person to whom they are to be taken.

Fourth. The Inspector of the Privy Council giving the licence shall send a copy of his licence to the Local Authority for the place to which the animals are to be taken.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person to take them to any other place or person.

Disinfection.

100. Dung and manure shall, before being removed from a foreign animals' quarantine station, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

101. Where an animal in a foreign animals' quarantine station is affected with disease, the portion of the station where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER 30.—FOREIGN ANIMALS NOT SUBJECT TO SLAUGHTER OR QUARANTINE.

Countries specified.

102. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from any of the following countries are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine:

Her Majesty's Possessions in North America.
Denmark.
(a.) Norway.
Sweden.
(b.) Spain.
Portugal.

Place of Landing.

103.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be landed at any place except at a dock, quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council; and quays, wharves, and places of landing are at the date of this Order so approved within the ports following:

Belfast. Dublin.

(2.) Those foreign animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, subject to such supervision and control, and under such regulations, as the Commissioners of Customs, from time to time, direct.

(3.) When landed they shall be placed under the charge of an Inspector of the Privy Council; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs.

(4.) A quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter, shall not, during the continuance of such approval, be used for the landing or keeping of, or in any way for, animals other than foreign animals under this Chapter.

(5.) The Privy Council alone, and not any Local Authority, shall have power to make or declare to be an infected place, or part of an infected place, a quay, wharf, or other place of landing approved for the landing of foreign animals under this Chapter.

Conditions of Landing.

104.—(1.) The landing of foreign animals under this Chapter is subject to the following conditions:

First. That the vessel in which they are imported has not, within one month before taking them on board, had on board any animal exported or carried coastwise from a port or place in any country other than a country named in Article 102, or from a port or place in the Channel Islands, or in the Isle of Man.

Second. That the vessel has not, since taking on board the animals imported, entered any such port or place.

Third. That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with any animal exported or carried coastwise from any such port or place.

(2.) And the animals imported shall not be landed elsewhere than in a foreign animals' wharf, unless and until—

(a.) The owner or charterer of the vessel in which they are imported, or his agent in Ireland, has

(a.) See Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II., as to Norway, page 56.
(b.) See Order in Council, dated 10th October, 1881, as to Spain and Portugal, page 38.

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entered into a bond to Her Majesty the Queen, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pounds with or without a surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs, conditioned for the observance of the foregoing conditions; and

(*b.*) The master of the vessel has on each occasion of importation of foreign animals therein satisfied the Commissioners of Customs or their proper officer, by declaration made and signed or otherwise, that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article.

Twelve Hours' Detention.

105.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall be detained in some lair or other proper place adjacent to the place of landing.

(2.) The detention shall continue for at least twelve hours reckoned from the time of the landing of the last animal of the cargo, whether the whole cargo is landed continuously without intermission at one place, or part thereof is landed at one place and part at another place, or parts thereof are landed at different times at the same place.

Examination and Consequences.

106.—(1.) Foreign animals under this Chapter shall not be moved from the place of landing or lair or other place adjacent thereto, or be allowed to come in contact with any other animals until they have been examined by an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If on such examination all the animals landed from the same vessel are found free from disease, they shall thereupon cease to be deemed foreign animals (except for the purpose of paragraph (7) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878).

(3.) If on such examination any one or more of the animals landed from a vessel is or are found affected with disease, all the diseased animals being affected with one and the same disease, then all the animals then brought in that vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:—

A.—*Cattle-Plague.*

If the disease is cattle-plague, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall detain all the animals then brought in the vessel, and report immediately to the Privy Council.

B.—*Pleuro-Pneumonia.*

If the disease is pleuro-pneumonia, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased cattle, and all cattle brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(*a.*) The diseased cattle shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(*b.*) The cattle not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

C.—*Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

If the disease is foot-and-mouth disease, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased animals and all cattle, sheep, and swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(*a.*) The diseased cattle, sheep, and swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(*b.*) The cattle, sheep, and swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

D.—*Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the disease is sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased sheep, and all sheep brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(*a.*) The diseased sheep shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(*b.*) The sheep not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

E.—*Swine-Fever.*

If the disease is swine-fever, the Inspector of the Privy Council shall cause the diseased swine, and all swine brought in the same vessel therewith, to be dealt with as follows:

(*a.*) The diseased swine shall be slaughtered at the place of landing.

(*b.*) The swine not diseased shall be slaughtered at the place of landing, or, if landed at a port at which there is a foreign animals' wharf, may with the permission of the Inspector of the Privy Council be removed into that wharf for slaughter; but not elsewhere.

(4). If on such examination any two of the following three diseases (namely) (*a*) pleuro-pneumonia, (*b*) sheep-pox and sheep-scab (reckoned as one disease), and (*c*) swine-fever, are found to exist among the animals landed from the vessel, then all the animals then brought in the vessel shall be dealt with according to the following Rules:

F.—*Pleuro-Pneumonia and Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and sheep-pox or sheep-scab, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D.

G.—*Pleuro-Pneumonia and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are pleuro-pneumonia and swine-fever, the cattle of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule B, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

H.—*Sheep-Pox or Sheep-Scab and Swine-Fever.*

If the diseases are sheep-pox or sheep-scab and swine fever, the sheep of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule D, and the swine of the cargo shall be dealt with in accordance with Rule E.

Continuance of one Cargo.

107. For the purposes of this Chapter all animals brought at the same time in the same vessel shall be deemed to continue and be one cargo during the time of the twelve hours or other detention, whether they are all landed continuously without intermission at one place, or some of them are landed at one place and some at another place, or some of them are landed at one time and some at another time at the same place.

108. Where an animal forming part of one cargo of foreign animals under this Chapter has not been kept separate from an animal forming part of another cargo of foreign animals, all the animals forming those two cargoes shall be dealt with as if they formed one cargo.

Detention of Suspected Animals.

109. An Inspector of the Privy Council may detain, for any period that he thinks necessary or proper, any foreign animal under this Chapter which he has reason to suspect is diseased or may introduce disease.

Movement.

110.—(1.) No animal, carcase, fodder, litter, or dung shall be removed from the lair or other place adjacent to the place of landing where foreign animals under this Chapter are detained, except with the permission of an Inspector of the Privy Council.

(2.) If the Inspector of the Privy Council is of opinion that any such animal or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be slaughtered, destroyed, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions from time to time given by the Privy Council.

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Disinfection.

111. Where an animal at a place of landing, or in a lair or other place under this Chapter, is affected with disease, the portion of the place of landing, lair, or other place where the diseased animal is or has been shall not be used for animals unless and until that portion has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the Privy Council.

Landing of other Foreign Animals.

112. Nothing in this Chapter shall prevent the landing of any foreign animal at a foreign animals' wharf if the owner of the animal or his agent in Ireland, or the consignee thereof, so desires.

CHAPTER 31.—CHANNEL ISLANDS.

113. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Channel Islands shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 32.—ISLE OF MAN.

114. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, animals brought from the Isle of Man are allowed to be landed without being subject under the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1878, or under this Order, to slaughter or to quarantine, or to the provisions of Chapter 30.

CHAPTER 33.—SHIPS' COWS AND GOATS.

115. Unless and until the Privy Council otherwise order, a cow or goat taken on board a vessel in Ireland for the purpose of supplying the passengers or crew of the vessel with milk on a voyage shall not on being landed in Ireland at the end of the voyage be deemed to be a foreign animal, if the Commissioners of Customs are, before the same is landed satisfied that it has been taken from Ireland, and has not been landed in a foreign country, and has not been in contact with, or on board the same vessel with, any diseased foreign animal.

CHAPTER 34.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Other Animals with Foreign Animals.

116. All animals for the time being in a foreign animals' wharf, or in a foreign animals' quarantine station, or in a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, shall be deemed foreign animals; and the regulations relating to the wharf, or station, or place of landing shall apply to all those animals.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

117. Where an Inspector of the Privy Council, or the person in charge of a foreign animals' wharf, or of a foreign animals' quarantine station, or of a place of landing for foreign animals within Chapter 30, affixes at or near the entrance thereof a notice to the effect that persons entering that wharf, or station, or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then every person shall on being requested comply with the terms of that notice.

Foreign Animals injured on Voyage.

118. Notwithstanding anything in this Part, where a vessel comes into port having on board foreign animals maimed or injured on the voyage, the owner, consignee, or other person in charge thereof or the master of the vessel, shall, if directed by an Inspector of the Privy Council, or may if he thinks fit, slaughter those animals or any of them immediately on their being landed; but the carcase of any such animal is not to be moved from the place of landing, or some lair or slaughter house adjacent thereto approved by the Privy Council, without a certificate from the Inspector of the Privy Council, certifying that it is not likely to introduce disease.

Carcases.

119.—(1). If a vessel arriving has on board the carcase of a foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule which was taken on board for the purpose of importation, but has died on the voyage, the master of the vessel shall immediately on arrival, report the fact to the Principal Officer of Customs at the port.

(2.) The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Principal Officer.

General Power of Detention.

120. Where it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs with respect to any foreign animal, horse, ass, or mule, or any fodder or other article, brought by sea, that disease may be thereby conveyed to animals, horses, asses, or mules, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs, who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the slaughter or destruction or the further detention thereof or for the restoration thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authorities and Police.

121. Where any regulation relating to foreign animals is in operation, the Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspector of the Privy Council to carry the same into effect and to enforce the same, and shall do or cause to be done all things from time to time necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

PART VI.

General.

CHAPTER 35.—INSPECTORS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.*

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary Practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

* See The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886, No. II., page 56, revoking this Chapter and containing further provisions on the subject.

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129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

133. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with disease, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

134. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Act of 1878, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Forms.

135.—(1.) The forms for use by an Inspector and the forms of movement licence given in the First Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require, may be used for the purposes of the Act of 1878 and of this Order.

(2.) Forms of movement licence which have been before the making of this Order prepared for use by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council may be used, as far as they are suitable for the purposes of this Order.

Weekly Returns to Privy Council.

136. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his district pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, glanders, farcy, or swine-fever, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

Food and Water during Detention.

137. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal, horse, ass, or mule under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council, shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered from the person having charge of the animal, horse, ass, or mule, or from its owner, by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Notice to Privy Council as to Inspectors.

138. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or an Inspector of a Local Authority is appointed, or there is any change in the name or address or district of a Veterinary Inspector or Inspectors, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Privy Council.

Chapter 36.—Miscellaneous.

Report to Privy Council of Declaration of Freedom from Disease.

139. A Local Authority declaring by order a place to be free from disease shall forthwith report to the Privy Council the fact of such declaration having been made.

Withholding of Compensation.

140. A Local Authority before determining, under paragraph (7.) of Section thirty of the Act of 1878, to withhold, either wholly or partially, compensation or other payment in respect of an animal slaughtered by their order, shall give to the owner of the animal an opportunity of making representations to them respecting the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall consider the same.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation.

141.—(1.) Where, in Ireland, an animal is slaughtered by order of a Local Authority, they shall within six days after the slaughter give to the owner of the animal notice in writing of the valuation thereof made by their Inspector.

(2.) If the owner does not within six days after the receipt of that notice give to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, a counter-notice in writing, stating to the effect that he disputes the valuation made by the Local Authority, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.

(3.) If the Local Authority fail to give such a notice, or if the owner gives such a counter-notice, as aforesaid, then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, who shall make his award ready for delivery within seven days after he is appointed; and the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Amendment Act (Ireland), 1856, shall apply to the reference and arbitration.

(4.) If, on the arbitration, a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation made by the Local Authority, then the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay all the expenses of the arbitration, and all costs of the owner reasonably and properly incident to the proceedings therein, and their own costs of those proceedings.

(5.) Otherwise, the Local Authority shall be liable to and shall bear and pay one-half of the expenses of the arbitration, and their own costs of the proceedings therein, but no further expenses or costs.

(6.) All such expenses and costs paid by the Local Authority shall be part of their expenses under the Act of 1878.

Record of Slaughter.

142. Every Local Authority shall keep in the form given in the Third Schedule, or a form to the like effect, a record relative to animals slaughtered by their order, stating the particulars indicated in the form given in the said Schedule, with such variations as circumstances require; and the Clerk of such Authority shall furnish weekly a copy of such record to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Returns of Expenditure.

143. Every Local Authority shall, at the end of each calendar month, furnish to the Chief Secretary in the form given in the Fourth Schedule, the particulars of the amount claimed by such Local Authority to be payable to its Treasurer for and in respect of such month, under the provisions of Section 84 of the Act of 1878.

Orders and Regulations of Local Authorities.

144. Every order or regulation made by a Local

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Authority under any Order in Council shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the district of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

145. A Local Authority may, from time to time, by any order or regulation revoke or alter any former order or regulation made by them, under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

146. Every Local Authority shall send to the Privy Council a copy of every order or regulation made by them.

147. If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any order or regulation made by a Local Authority under the Act of 1878, or under any Order in Council, that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

148. All orders and regulations made by a Local Authority under any former Order in Council and in force at the commencement of this Order shall, as far as the same are not varied by or inconsistent with this Order, remain in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority.

Printed Documents and Forms.

149. Except where otherwise provided for in any Order in Council, a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1878 or any Order in Council.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 31st day of May, 1880.

MONCK. R. DEASY. ROBT. R. WARREN.
EDWARD SULLIVAN, *M.R.* R. DOWSE.
HENRY ORMSBY. GERALD FITZGIBBON, JR.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Forms for Use by an Inspector.

(1.)

Declaration of Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby declare that I have this day found cattle-plague [*or* pleuro-pneumonia, *or* foot-and-mouth disease, *or* sheep-pox, *or* swine-fever] to exist in the following cow-shed, field, [*or* shed, *or* pig-sty,] or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*].

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

(2.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Cattle-Plague.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *C.D.* of .

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in your occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

(3.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *C.D.* of

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

(4.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *C.D.* of

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following cow-shed, field, or other place, (that is to say), [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

(5.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Sheep-pox.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *C.D.* of

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following shed, field, or other place, (that is to say), [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration (No. 1) as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the shed, field, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with sheep-pox, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .
(Signed) *A.B.*

(6.)

Notice of Declaration (No. 1) to Occupier in Swine-Fever.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *C.D.* of

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of hereby give you notice, as the occupier of the following pig-sty, shed, or other place, (that is to say,) [*here describe the place where the disease is found*] that I

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have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration* (*No.* 1) *as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the pig-sty, shed, or other place aforesaid has become and is a place infected with swine-fever, and that the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18

(Signed) *A.B.*

(7.)

Notice of Declaration (*No.* 1) *to Adjoining Occupiers in Cattle Plague.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *E.F.* of

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration* (*No.* 1) *as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto in the same occupation, have become and are a place infected with cattle-plague, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Privy Council. And I hereby require you, as an occupier of lands and buildings, part [*or* the whole] whereof lies within one mile from that cow-shed, field, or other place, to take notice that in consequence of the declaration aforesaid the rules of the said Act with respect to places infected with cattle-plague will, until such determination and declaration of the Privy Council as aforesaid, apply and have effect to and in respect of the lands and buildings of which you are occupier as if the same were actually within the limits of the place so infected.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) *A.B.*

(8.)

Notice of Declaration (*No.* 1) *to Adjoining Occupiers of Contiguous Lands in Foot-and-Mouth Disease.*

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

To *E.F.* of

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , hereby give you notice that I have made a declaration, a copy whereof is indorsed on this notice [*copy of declaration* (*No.* 1), *as filled up and signed to be indorsed*], and that in consequence thereof the cow-shed, field, or other place therein described, has become and is a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, and the same will continue to be a place so infected until the determination and declaration relative thereto of the Local Authority.

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) *A.B.*

Forms of Movement Licence.

(1.)

Movement of Animals to a Slaughter-House out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (*a*)

at

to the slaughter-house at

in charge of

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (*b*) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, *G.H.* of , being a member of the Local Authority, [*or* being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (*a*) , hereby license the removal out of the under-mentioned infected place of those animals to the under-mentioned slaughter-house for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals.

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-house to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Name and Address of the Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority in whose charge the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (*b*) o'clock this day, *and no longer.*

(Signed)———— .

(Address)————

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(*a*) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, *as the case may be.*

(*b*) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

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(2.)

Movement of Animals to a Place for purposes of Feeding, or other ordinary purposes connected with the Breeding of Animals, or for the purpose of Isolation, out of a Place infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No.

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the place infected with (*a*)
at

to (*d*)
at

for the purpose of (*b*)

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

Conditions indorsed on licence (*c*)

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution. — Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, *G. H.* of , being a member of the Local Authority, [*or* being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (*a*) and that, in his opinion, it is necessary that those animals should be moved out of the under-mentioned infected place for the purpose of (*b*) , hereby license the removal of those animals out of that infected place to the under-mentioned place or premises for that purpose.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals moved hereunder must be moved under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority appointed in that behalf. The conditions on which the movement and keeping of the said animals are allowed are indorsed on this licence (*c*).

Description of the Infected Place.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Animals are to be moved (*d*).

This Licence is available for (*e*) days, including the day of the date hereof, *and no longer.*

(Signed)_____

(Address)_____

Dated this day of , 18 .

No Animal can be taken to a market, fair, sale-yard, or place of exhibition *with this Licence.*

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.
(*a*) Pleuro-pneumonia *or* foot-and-mouth disease, *as the case may be.*
(*b*) Feeding, *or* other ordinary purposes connected with the breeding of animals, *or* for the purpose of isolation, *as the case may be.*
(*c*) The conditions on which the movement and keeping are allowed to be indorsed on this licence by the person granting the same.
(*d*) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.
(*e*) To be filled up in words.
Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(3.)

Movement of Animals in or into an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals to

within the area infected with (*a*)
at

No. of animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution. — Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, *G.H.* of , being a member of the Local Authority [*or* being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals in or into areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (*a*) and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (*a*) , hereby license the removal of those animals to the under-mentioned place or premises, such place or premises being within an area infected with (*a*) but not being within a place infected with (*a*) .

If the animals are to be moved out of the district of another Local Authority this licence must be granted by the Local Authority out of whose district the animals are to be moved; and there is also requisite a licence of the Local Authority of the district where the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved are situate indorsed on or referring to this licence.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animals, or his or her Agent.	Name and Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.

This Licence is available for (*b*) days, including the day of the date hereof, *and no longer.*

(Signed)_____

(Address)_____

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.
(*a*) Pleuro-pneumonia *or* foot-and-mouth disease, *as the case may be.*
(*b*) To be filled up in words
Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment

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(4.)

Movement of Animals out of an Area infected with Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

* No. .

Licence granted on the Certificate of

Veterinary Inspector, for removal of animals out of the area infected with (a)

at

to (b)

at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for days.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, *G. H.* of , being a member of the Local Authority, [or being a person appointed by the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of to grant licences for the removal of animals out of areas infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease,] the accompanying certificate of a Veterinary Inspector having been produced to me certifying that the under-mentioned animals are not affected with (a) , and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of (a) , and having satisfied myself that the place where the animals are is not comprised within a place infected with (a) hereby license the removal of those animals out of the under-mentioned infected area to the under-mentioned place or premises.

If the animals are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

Description of the Infected Area.	Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Description of the Place or Premises to which the Animals are to be moved.	Name and Address of the person to whom the Animals are to be moved (b).

This Licence is available for (c) days, including the day of the date hereof, *and no longer.*

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 18 .

(a) Pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, *as the case may be.*
(b) The name and address of the person to whom the animals are to be moved to be inserted.
(c) To be filled up in words.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(5.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Cattle seized as having been found affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

Licence to remove cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, the same having been seized while (a)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of cattle

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by , being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned cattle to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia while (a) , and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The cattle moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle.

Number and Description of the Cattle to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Cattle are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Cattle were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (b) o'clock this day, *and no longer.*

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(a) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a fair or other place before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit, or in course of being moved by land or by water; or being on common or unenclosed land, or being in enclosed, field, yard, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the cattle, *as the case may be.*
(b) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining, or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 to fine and imprisonment.

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(6.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Animals seized as having been found affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

Licence to remove animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the same having been seized while (*a*)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Animals

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This licence is available for 12 hours from (*b*) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting fabricating or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by reason of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, *A. B.* of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned animals to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease while (*a*) , and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

Number and Description of the Animals to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Animals are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (*b*) o'clock this day, *and no longer.*

(Signed)——————

(Address)——————

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(*a*) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or in course of being moved by land or by water; or being on common or uninclosed land; or being in a cow shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for grazing, or for any other purpose; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal, *as the case may be.*

(*b*) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

(7.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House of Swine seized as having been found affected with Swine-Fever in a Market, Railway Station, Grazing-Park, or other like Place, or during Transit.

* No. .

Licence to remove swine affected with swine-fever, the same having been seized while (*a*)

at

to the slaughter-house at

No. of Swine

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (*b*) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No. .

I, *A. B.* of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union of and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having found the under-mentioned swine to be affected with swine-fever while (*a*) and having seized the same, do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned slaughter-house, such slaughter-house being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the swine are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The swine moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the swine.

Number and Description of the Swine to be moved.	Slaughter-House to which the Swine are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Swine were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (*b*) o'clock this day, *and no longer.*

(Signed)——————

(Address)——————

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(*a*) Exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other place; or placed in a lair or other place before exposure for sale; or being in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or in course of being moved by land or by water, or being on common or uninclosed land; or being in a shed, field, yard, sty, farm, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter, or for rest, or for any other purpose; or being in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the swine, *as the case may be.*

(*b*) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

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(8.)

Movement to a Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard of Suspected Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules, that have been seized in consequence of being illegally moved or exposed.

* No.

Licence to remove suspected animals, horses, asses, or mules, the same having been seized while (*b*)

to the (*c*)

at

No. of Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules

Description

(Signed)

(Dated)

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (*d*) o'clock this day.

* This number must correspond with that on the Licence.

This counterfoil is to be retained by the person granting the Licence.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

* No.

I, *A.B.* of , the Inspector appointed by being the Local Authority for the Poor Law Union, of , and authorized to grant Licences in this behalf, having seized the under-mentioned suspected (*a*) , while (*b*) , do hereby license their removal to the under-mentioned (*c*) such (*c*) being the nearest available, for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered.

If the animals, horses, asses, or mules, are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there is requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to this licence.

The animals, horses, asses, or mules moved hereunder must be moved to the under-mentioned slaughter-house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district they are moved, who must enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, horses, asses, or mules.

Number and Description of the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules to be moved.	Slaughter-House or Horse-Slaughterer's or Knacker's Yard to which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules are to be moved for slaughter.	Place at which and Circumstances under which the Animals, Horses, Asses, or Mules were seized.

This Licence is available for 12 hours from (*d*) o'clock this day, *and no longer.*

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated this day of , 18 .

* This number must correspond with that on the counterfoil.

(*a*) Animals, or Horses, *or* Asses, *or* Mules, *as the case may be.*

(*b*) Exposed in a market, or fair, or in a sale yard, or other public or private place where animals or horses are commonly exposed for sale; *or* in a fair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market or a fair, or where animals or horses are commonly placed before exposure for sale; or being carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, *or* being carried, led, or driven on a highway or thoroughfare or on common or unfenced land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway not so fenced or situated as that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof; or grazing on pasture being on the sides of a highway, as *the case may be.*

(*c*) Slaughter house or horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard, *as the case may be.*

(*d*) The time of the granting of the licence to be filled in.

Caution.—Persons acting without the above licence where such is necessary, or acting thereon after such licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences are liable, under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, to fine and imprisonment.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM FOR USE BY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 132 OF THE ORDER.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCALITY.

Poor Law Union of_____ Electoral Division of_____

Townland of_____ Constabulary District of_____

DESCRIPTION OF FARM.

Name of Occupier_____ Extent of Farm_____ Number of Animals affected_____

RECORD of each Head of Cattle ordered to be Slaughtered or Reserved for Observation and Treatment pursuant to Directions under the 30th Section of the Act of 1878.

Date of the Order for slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Execution of the Order for slaughter.	Name of Premises on which the affected Animal was found, and of the Parish in which situated.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal, whether Bull, Cow, Ox, Heifer, Calf, or Sheep, and all other particulars.	Age.	State Disease, if diseased, or whether slaughtered by reason of having been in contact with Diseased Animals.	Whether ordered to be Buried or not.	Value of the Animal, if diseased, immediately before it was affected.			Value of Animal, if not diseased, immediately before it was slaughtered.			Date of Valuation.	Whether value ascertained by Inspector or by Arbitration.	If Value ascertained by Arbitration, Names of Arbitrators.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation to be given to Owner for each Animal Slaughtered or Reserved for Observation and Treatment.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for observation and treatment by direction of the Privy Council.

I,_____the Inspector appointed under the above-named Act, do hereby declare that the statements contained in this Return are correct.

Date,_____ _____ Inspector.

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THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Record under Articles 142 *of Order.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

POOR LAW Union of ———.

RECORD.

PART I.

RECORD of each Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia [*or* Sheep-pox] Slaughtered (or reserved for Observation and Treatment) in pursuance of the above-mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Execution of the Order.	Name of Premises on which the Animal was Slaughtered, and of the Parish in which situate.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal Slaughtered, whether Bull, Cow, Ox, Heifer, or Calf; [or Sheep].	Value of the Animal immediately before it was affected.	Date of Valuation.	Name and Address of the Valuator.	Number of Animals Valued.	Amount of Valuation per Head.	Number Slaughtered.	Number died since Valuation.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation to Owner per Head.	Amount (if any) realised by Sale of the Carcases.	Total Amount of Compensation paid by the Local Authority to the Owner.
					£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

Of the above Animals the following were reserved for Observation and Treatment by direction of the Privy Council, dated _____

REMARKS

PART II.

RECORD of each Animal that, having been in the same Shed or Herd [*or* Flock], or in contact with any Animal affected with Pleuro-pneumonia [*or* Sheep-pox], has been Slaughtered in pursuance of the above mentioned Act.

Date of the Order for Slaughter by the Local Authority.	Date of the Execution of the Order.	Name of Premises on which the Animal was Slaughtered, and of the Parish in which situate.	Name and Address of the Owner of the Animal.	Description of the Animal Slaughtered, whether Bull, Cow, Ox, Heifer, or Calf; [or Sheep].	Value of the Animal Slaughtered.	Date of Valuation.	Name and Address of the Valuator.	Number of Animals Valued.	Amount of Valuation per Head.	Number Slaughtered.	Witness to the Slaughtering.	Amount of Compensation to Owner per Head.	Amount, if any, realised by sale of the Carcases.	Total Amount of Compensation paid by the Local Authority to the Owner.
					£ s. d.				£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

REMARKS.

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The Fourth Schedule.

Poor Law Union of _____ The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

List of Payments made by the Board of Guardians of the above Union during the Month of _____ 18 , as Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Cattle, and Remuneration to Inspector and other Officers under the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Orders made thereunder.

1. Date of Order for Payment.	2. Date of Execution of Order for Slaughter.	3. Name and Address of Owner of Slaughtered Animal. Name.	Address.	4. Description of Animal. Bull.	Cow.	Ox.	Heifer.	Calf.	Sheep.	5. Amount of Compensation actually paid by the Guardians to the Owner. £ s. d.	6. Amount, if any, realized by Guardians by disposal of Carcase. £ s. d.	7. Net Expenditure of the Guardians (being the difference between the sums set forth in the two previous columns). £ s. d.	8. Amount claimed by the Guardians from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (being half the amount set forth in Column 7, or the whole in any case in which it can be claimed under Sec. 84 of the Act). £ s. d.	9. Remuneration and Allowances to Inspector and other Officers.
														Name of Inspector, Amounts paid to Inspector, £ Dates of Payment, * Period for which above payment was made, Name of other Officer (if any), Amount paid to such Officer, Date of Payment, * Period for which above payment was made, Total of above Payments, £ Amount of Repayment claimed (being one-half) £ * If the remuneration to Inspector or other Officer is by the week or month, state the weeks or months for which payment is made. If the remuneration is by the case, state the particulars and date of each case.
			Total, .											
Add Total Amount of Remuneration to Inspector and other Officer as set forth in Column 9, and Amount claimed, . . .														
Gross Total of Expenditure and Amount claimed, . . .														

REMARKS.

We certify the above to be correct, and that the several Sums ordered to be paid as Compensation, and as Remuneration to the Inspector and other Officers, have been actually paid.

To
The Chief or Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

_____ *Chairman of the Board of Guardians.*
_____ *Clerk of the Union.*
_____ *Date.*

(a) The Fifth Schedule.—Form I.

Form of Application for Certificate of Health and Licence for the Removal of Animals for Exportation.

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the Port of in Ireland, to the Port of in Great Britain.

Schedule.

Description of Animals.	Number of Animals. In Writing.	In Figures.	Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.	Observations.
Cattle, . .				
Sheep, . .				
Swine, . .				
Goats, . .				
Ruminant Animals not described as above,				
Total No. of Animals, .				

Signature of Applicant _____

Residence _____

Dated this the _____ day of _____ 18

To the Licensing Officer in Charge in behalf of the Veterinary Department at the above-named Port in Ireland.

Form II.—Certificate of Health.

(To be annexed to Form I.)

No. _____

Port of _____

_____ day of _____ 18 .

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above named Port in Ireland, have examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, and about being exported from the above-named Port in Ireland, to the Port of in Great Britain; and I hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that, as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease.

Signature of Inspector _____

Form III.—Licence for Exportation.

(To be annexed to Forms I. and II.)

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose, having received the above Certificate of health that the Animal or Animals set forth in the Schedule attached thereto, is or are free from disease, do hereby license its or their removal in the Vessel hereunder set forth, on this the day of 18 from the Port of in Ireland, to the Port of in Great Britain.

Signature of Licensing Officer _____

Name of Vessel _____

Name of Owner of Vessel _____

Date of Sailing _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

(a) See the Animals Ireland Amendment Order of 1886, page 49, by which an amended Schedule is provided.

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THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

RAILWAY STATIONS at which WATER is to be provided for ANIMALS.

Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Abbeyleix,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Antrim,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Antrim,	Great Northern.
Ardrahan,	Athenry and Ennis.
Arklow,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Armagh,	Great Northern.
Armagh,	Newry and Armagh.
Athboy,	Midland Great Western.
Athenry,	Athenry and Ennis.
Athenry,	Midland Great Western.
Athlone,	Great Southern and Western.
Athlone,	Midland Great Western.
Athy,	Great Southern and Western.
Attanagh,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Aughrim,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Bagnalstown,	Great Southern and Western.
Balbriggan,	Great Northern.
Balla,	Midland Great Western.
Ballaghaderin,	Midland Great Western.
Ballina,	Midland Great Western.
Ballinasloe,	Midland Great Western.
Ballinderry,	Great Northern.
Ballybay,	Great Northern.
Ballybrophy,	Great Southern and Western.
Ballyglunin,	Athenry and Tuam.
Ballyhale,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Ballyhaunis,	Midland Great Western.
Ballymena,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Ballymote,	Midland Great Western.
Ballyragget,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Ballyshannon,	Great Northern.
Ballywillan,	Midland Great Western.
Ballywilliam,	Great Southern and Western.
Banbridge,	Great Northern.
Bandon,	Cork and Bandon.
Bandon,	West Cork.
Bansha,	Waterford and Limerick.
Beauparc,	Great Northern.
Belfast,	Belfast and County Down.
Belfast,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Belfast,	Great Northern.
Belfast (to Scotch Stations.)	Carrickfergus and Larne.
Belleek,	Great Northern.
Bieragh,	Great Northern.
Birdhill,	Great Southern and Western.
Birdhill,	Waterford and Limerick.
Borris,	Great Southern and Western.
Boyle,	Midland Great Western.
Broadstone, Dublin,	Midland Great Western.
Bruree,	Great Southern and Western.
Buncrana,	Londonderry and Lough Swilly.
Bundoran,	Great Northern.
Bundoran Junction,	Great Northern.
Buttevant,	Great Southern and Western.
Cabra,	Great Southern and Western.
Cahir,	Waterford and Limerick.
Carberry,	Midland Great Western.
Carlow,	Great Southern and Western.
Carrickfergus,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Carrickhue,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Midland Great Western.
Carrick-on-Suir,	Waterford and Limerick.
Castlebar,	Midland Great Western.
Castlebellingham,	Great Northern.
Castleblayney,	Great Northern.
Castledawson,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Castlerea,	Midland Great Western.
Castletown,	Midland Great Western.
Castletownroche,	Great Southern and Western.
Cavan,	Great Northern.
Cavan,	Midland Great Western.
Charleville,	Great Southern and Western.
Clara,	Great Southern and Western.
Clara,	Midland Great Western.
Claremorris,	Midland Great Western.
Clones,	Great Northern.
Clonmel,	Waterford and Limerick.
Clonghjordan,	Great Southern and Western.
Coleraine,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Comber,	Belfast and County Down.
Cookstown,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Cootehill,	Great Northern.
Cork,	Cork and Bandon.
Cork,	Cork and Kinsale.
Cork,	Cork and Macroom.
Cork (Glanmire),	Great Southern and Western.
Crookstown Road,	Cork and Macroom.
Croom,	Great Southern and Western.
Crossdoney,	Midland Great Western.
Crossgar,	Belfast and County Down.
Croughwell,	Athenry and Ennis.
Crumlin,	Great Northern.
Crusheen,	Athenry and Ennis.
Cullybackey,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Donamon,	Midland Great Western.
Downpatrick,	Belfast and County Down.
Drogheda,	Great Northern.
Dromod,	Midland Great Western.
Dromore Road,	Great Northern.
Drumree,	Midland Great Western.
Dublin (Amiens-street),	Great Northern.
Dublin (King's-bridge),	Great Southern and Western.
Dundalk,	Great Northern.
Dundalk Store,	Great Northern.
Dundrum (Down),	Belfast and County Down.
Dundrum (Dublin),	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Dundrum (Co. Tipperary).	Great Southern and Western.
Dungannon,	Great Northern.
Dungarvan,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Dunleer,	Great Northern.
Dunmanway,	West Cork.
Edenderry,	Midland Great Western.
Edgeworthstown,	Midland Great Western.
Enfield,	Midland Great Western.
Ennis,	Athenry and Ennis.
Ennis,	Waterford and Limerick.
Enniscorthy,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Enniskillen,	Great Northern.
Farranfore,	Great Southern and Western.
Fermoy,	Great Southern and Western.
Fintona,	Great Northern.
Float,	Midland Great Western.
Foxford,	Midland Great Western.
Galway,	Midland Great Western.
Geashill,	Great Southern and Western.
Gibbstown,	Midland Great Western.
Glaslough,	Great Northern.
Goldscross,	Great Southern and Western.
Gorey,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Gort,	Athenry and Ennis.
Gowran,	Great Southern and Western.
Greenore,	Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore.
Graystones,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Harcourt-street, Dublin,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Hazlehatch,	Great Southern and Western.
Hill of Down,	Midland Great Western.
Hillsborough,	Great Northern.
Horseleap,	Midland Great Western.
Inniskeen,	Great Northern.
Irvinestown,	Great Northern.
Kanturk,	Great Southern and Western.
Kells,	Great Northern.
Kesh,	Great Northern.
Kilcock,	Midland Great Western.
Kilberry,	Great Southern and Western.
Kilcrea,	Cork and Macroom.
Kildare,	Great Southern and Western.
Kilkenny,	Great Southern and Western.
Kilkenny,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Killagan,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Killaloe,	Waterford and Limerick.
Killarney,	Great Southern and Western.
Killeagh,	Great Southern and Western.
Killucan,	Midland Great Western.
Killylea,	Great Northern.
Kilmacthomas,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Kilmainham Wood,	Midland Great Western.
Kilmallock,	Great Southern and Western.
Kilmessin,	Midland Great Western.
Kingscourt,	Midland Great Western.
Kinsale,	Cork and Bandon.
Kinsale,	Cork and Kinsale.
Knockcroghery,	Midland Great Western.
Knocklong,	Great Southern and Western.
Larne,	Carrickfergus and Larne.
Liffey Junction,	Midland Great Western.
Limavady,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Limerick,	Great Southern and Western.
Limerick,	Waterford and Limerick.
Limerick Junction,	Great Southern and Western

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Name of Station.	Name of Railway.
Limerick Junction,	Waterford and Limerick.
Lisburn,	Great Northern.
Lismore,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Lisnaskea,	Great Northern.
Londonderry,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Londonderry,	Londonderry and Lough Swilly.
Londonderry,	Great Northern.
Londonderry (to Scotch Stations).	Carrickfergus and Larne.
Longford,	Midland Great Western.
Lurgan,	Great Northern.
Macroom,	Cork and Macroom.
Magherafelt,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Mallow,	Great Southern and Western.
Markethill,	Newry and Armagh.
Maryborough,	Great Southern and Western.
Maynooth,	Midland Great Western.
Midleton,	Great Southern and Western.
Milford,	Great Southern and Western.
Millstreet,	Great Southern and Western.
Moate,	Midland Great Western.
Mogeely,	Great Southern and Western.
Monaghan,	Great Northern.
Monasterevan,	Great Southern and Western.
Moneymore,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Mountrath,	Great Southern and Western.
Mullingar,	Midland Great Western.
Multyfarnham,	Midland Great Western.
Navan,	Great Northern.
Navan,	Midland Great Western.
Nenagh,	Great Southern and Western.
Newbridge,	Great Southern and Western.
Newcastle (Co. Limerick)	Rathkeale and Newcastle.
Newry,	Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor.
Newry,	Newry and Armagh.
Newry, Main Line,	Great Northern.
Newtownards,	Belfast and County Down.
Newtownstewart,	Great Northern.
Nobber,	Midland Great Western.
North Wall Stations, Dublin,	London and North-Western. Midland Great Western. Great Northern. Great Southern and Western.
Oldcastle,	Great Northern.
Omagh,	Great Northern.
Oranmore,	Midland Great Western.
Ovoca,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Pallas,	Waterford and Limerick.
Parsonstown,	Great Southern and Western.
Patrick's Well,	Great Southern and Western.
Patrick's Well,	Waterford and Limerick.
Portadown,	Great Northern.
Portarlington,	Great Southern and Western.
Poyntzpass,	Great Northern.
Randalstown,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Rathdrum,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Rathkeale,	Rathkeale and Newcastle.
Rathmore,	Great Southern and Western.
Roscommon,	Midland Great Western.
Roscrea,	Great Southern and Western.
Rush,	Great Northern.
Saintfield,	Belfast and County Down.
Sallins,	Great Southern and Western.
Scarva,	Great Northern.
Shillelagh,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Skibbereen,	Ilen Valley.
Skerries,	Great Northern.
Sligo,	Midland Great Western.
Strabane,	Great Northern.
Stradbally,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Stranorlar,	Finn Valley.
Streamstown,	Midland Great Western.
Tandragee,	Great Northern.
Templemore,	Great Southern and Western.
Thomastown,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Thurles,	Great Southern and Western.
Tinahely,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Tipperary,	Waterford and Limerick.
Toome,	Belfast and Northern Counties.
Tralee,	Great Southern and Western.
Trew and Moy,	Great Northern.
Trim,	Midland Great Western.
Tuam,	Athenry and Tuam.
Tubber,	Athenry and Ennis.
Tullamore,	Great Southern and Western.
Tynan and Caledon,	Great Northern.
Victoria Bridge,	Great Northern.
Virginia Road,	Great Northern.
Warrenpoint,	Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor.
Waterford,	Waterford and Central Ireland.
Waterford,	Waterford and Limerick.
Waterford,	Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore.
Westport,	Midland Great Western.
Wexford,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Wicklow,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.
Wilkinstown,	Midland Great Western.
Woodlawn,	Midland Great Western.
Yonghal,	Great Southern and Western.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council of Ireland.

MONCK.
EDWARD SULLIVAN, M.R.

WHEREAS, by an Order dated the 20th day of June, 1881, and made by the Lord Lieutenant, by the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," it was ordered that in the said Order words should have the same meaning as in the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and that, notwithstanding anything in the Animals (Ireland) Order, from and immediately after the 1st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, animals brought from Spain or Portugal should not be landed in Ireland except at a foreign animals' wharf for slaughter.

Now We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. The said Order of the 20th day of June, 1881, is hereby revoked.

II. Notwithstanding anything in the Animals (Ireland) Order, no animal brought from Spain or Portugal shall be landed in Ireland.

III. This Order shall take effect on and from the 2nd day of November, 1881.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 10th day of October, 1881.

O'Hagan, *C.* Henry Ormsby.
O'Conor Don.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of

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landing, within the port of Dublin, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 20th day of February, 1883.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 19th day of February, 1883.

H. Law, *C.* W. H. F. Cogan.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XIV.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Drogheda, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 3rd day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of February, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XVIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within any of the ports named in the Schedule to this Order, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

Schedule to above Order.

The ports of Belfast, Cork, Dundalk, Greenore, Larne, Londonderry, Portrush, Waterford, Wexford.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. XXXVI.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near, any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Newry, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 19th day of March, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 14th day of March, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1883, No. IV.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. Animals brought from France shall not be landed in Ireland.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Commencement.

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Declarations.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Articles 20 and 21 (*Area infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, a declaration such as is indicated in the form A given in the Schedule to this Order, made by the owner of the animals mentioned

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in the declaration, or by his agent authorized in writing for that purpose, may be substituted for the certificate of health of a Veterinary Inspector required by those Articles to be produced as a condition precedent to the granting of a licence for the movement of animals, and the forms of licence numbered (3) and (4), given in the First Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, may be varied accordingly for that purpose.

Delivery of Certificates and Declarations.

3. (*a.*) A movement licence is not available except when accompanied by a certificate or the declaration on which it is granted.

(*b.*) The person granting a movement licence under this Order shall, for the identification of each certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereon to him.

(*c.*) The person granting the licence shall deliver the certificate and the declarations or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

Exemption from indorsement of Licences.

(See note *).

4. Articles 20 (*c*) and 21 (4) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, which require that the licence referring to animals moved shall, under certain circumstances, be indorsed by the Local Authority into whose district it is intended to move such animals, shall not apply to animals moved from a district outside an infected area to Dublin, either to be exposed for sale, slaughtered, or exported to Great Britain.

Regulations as to Animals brought by Rail and intended for Export and not exposed for sale within the Dublin Metropolis.

5. All fat animals intended for export and intended to be carried in railway trucks from a district outside an infected area and through the area mentioned in the Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease No. V. Order, for shipment at the North Wall, and not unloaded until their arrival at the Cabra Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, or the Liffey Junction of the Midland Great Western Railway, or the Harcourt-road Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, or the Amiens-street Station of the Great Northern Railway, or the North Wall, and which said animals have not been exposed in, or have not been in the Dublin Cattle Market, or in any licensed sale-yard in the Dublin Metropolis, shall, before they are so carried, be marked as follows:—

By branding with the letter S, six inches in length, on the left side of each of the animals, with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, five parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm, by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the animals.

6. All such fat animals shall, upon their arrival at any of the hereinbefore-mentioned stations, be moved either direct to the port of Dublin or to a place of rest licensed for the reception of animals intended for export, and shall be exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival in Dublin.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Declaration of Owner of Animals or his Agent.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

I, *A.B.*, of , in the county of , being the owner of the under-mentioned animals [*or* I, *C.D.*, of , in the county of , being the agent authorized for this purpose by *A.B.*, of , in the county of , the owner of the under-mentioned animals], do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the animals described below is not affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and has not been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

Dated this day of 18 .

[To be signed] *A.B.*

Number and Description of Animals above referred to.

Cattle_____

Sheep_____

Goats_____

Swine_____

(Number to be expressed both in words and in figures.)

Caution (to be printed on the form).—A person making a declaration false in any material particular, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, is liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

FORM B.

(Article 3.)

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence.

(*a.*) The licence is not available except when accompanied by the certificate or declaration on which it is granted.

(*b.*) The person granting the licence must, for the identification of the certificate or declaration produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(*c.*) The person granting the licence must deliver the certificate or declaration produced to him, when so marked, with the licence, to the person receiving the licence from him.

Caution.

Persons acting without such a licence where such a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating, or altering, or obtaining or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offences with respect to licences, are liable, under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," to fine and imprisonment.

The number and description of animals inserted in the licence must be the same as the number and description in the certificate or declaration on which the licence is granted.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. LXXXIII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and con-

* Articles 4, 5, and 6, of this Order have since been revoked.

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sent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE) ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 11th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and swine.

Fat animals means animals intended for slaughter.

Store animals means animals other than fat animals.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Private sale means any sale other than a public sale.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected area means an area for the time being declared by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be an area infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease infected place means a place for the time being declared by a Local Authority or by the Lord Lieutenant or the Privy Council to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Premises includes farm and two or more adjoining premises or farms in the same occupation.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public and Private Sales.

4. No public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in the district of any Local Authority in Ireland in which there is a foot-and-mouth disease infected area, or a foot-and-mouth disease infected place, except as expressly authorized by this Order.

5. A public or private sale of animals, fat or store, may be held with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

6. An application for such licence shall be made in writing and signed by either—

(i.) The Clerk of the Local Authority of the district in which the sale is desired to be held, or by a

(ii.) Justice of the Peace; provided that in either case such application shall state the name of the place, townland, and parish of the poor law union in which it is intended to hold such public or private sale of an animal or animals.

7. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to interfere with or make a licence of the Lord Lieutenant necessary for a sale of animals being on a farm or premises not in a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease, in case the animals are not affected with foot-and-mouth disease and have been on the farm or premises not less than fourteen days before the sale.

8. This Order does not extend to Dublin metropolis (provision being made for the metropolis as regards public and private sales by the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, and the Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. II.)

Offences.

9. If a public or private sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereat of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 146.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE), ORDER OF 1883.

Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the Fourth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Power for a Local Authority to Prohibit Movement into their District.

3.*—(a.) Any Local Authority in Ireland may, with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or water of animals into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(b.) Provided, as follows:

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a regulation affecting the movement of animals into an Infected Area:

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall neither restrict the movement of animals by railway through the district of that Local Authority, nor interfere with their exportation to Great Britain.

* This Article has been revoked by Order No. 593, page 43.

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4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Offences.

6. If an animal is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the animal, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 30th day of April, 1883.

W. H. F. Cogan. Edward Sullivan, *M.R.*
Henry Ormsby. W. M Johnson.
A. M. Porter.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 174.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the disinfection of any hide, hoof, offal, or other part of a carcase found in a slaughter-house or other place in any case where an Inspector shall have certified in writing that such hide, hoof, offal, or other part has formed part of an animal that was, when slaughtered, affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and that in his opinion such hide, hoof, offal, or other part is likely to spread foot-and-mouth disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such disinfection is to be effected.

2. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 7th day of May, 1883.

H. Law, *C.* Edward Sullivan, *M.R.*
O. R. Barry. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*
W. M. Johnson.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 233.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Warrenpoint, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of May, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 25th day of May, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 406.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

H. LAW, C.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

I. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices affixes at or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Dundrum, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf or place will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

II. This order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 6th day of August, 1883.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of August, 1883.

By Their Excellencies' command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "THE INFECTED PLACES MARKING OR BRANDING OF ANIMALS ORDER, 1883."

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2. Any Local Authority in Ireland may, from time to time, make regulations for the following purposes:

For requiring the marking or branding of animals in a place declared to be infected with disease.

For prescribing the mode in which such marking or branding is to be effected.

3. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 22nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of August, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, *M.R.* Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 593.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Article 3 of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in the place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 3 of that Order (namely):—

Power for a Local Authority to prohibit Movement into their District.

3.—(*a.*) Any Local Authority in Ireland may with the view of preventing the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into their district, make, from time to time, Regulations for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals or any specified kind of animals, into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland:

(*b.*) Provided, as follows:

(i.) This Order does not authorize a Local Authority to make a Regulation affecting movement of animals into an Infected Place or an Infected Area; and

(ii.) Any regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not restrict movement of animals by Railway through the district of that Local Authority.

2. Notwithstanding anything in Article 2 (*interpretation*) of The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, the term Animals shall, for the purposes of that Order, include cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, and goats, and swine.

3. This Order may be cited as The Movement into District (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, Amendment.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, *M.R., C.S.*

C. R. Barry, *L.J.A., C.S.* C. Palles, *C.B., C.S.*

M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.

W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 594.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Movement of Breeding Rams into place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

1. Notwithstanding anything in Article 18 (*Place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease*) of the Animals (Ireland) Order, Rams not affected with foot-and-mouth disease may be moved into a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease for the purpose of the breeding of sheep, but for no other purpose, in accordance with the following Regulations and not otherwise:

(i.) For the movement into the infected place there must be a Licence of the Local Authority of the district in which the infected place is situate.

(ii.) The Rams so moved shall be moved into the infected place under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

2.—(1.) Every person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Licence authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Offences.

3.—(1.) If a Ram is moved in contravention of this Order, the owner of the Ram, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the Ram, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of a Ram being moved under this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order words have the same meaning as in "The Animals (Ireland) Order."

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Commencement.

5. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of October, 1883.

Edward Sullivan, *M.R.*, *C.S.*
C. R. Barry, *L.J.A.*, *C.S.* C. Palles, *C.B.*, *C.S.*
M. Morris. Henry Ormsby.
W. H. F. Cogan. Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

PORT OF BELFAST.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Belfast shall be made in the places described in the schedule to this Order, subject to the conditions applying to each separate place as specified in the schedule aforesaid; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 20th day of December, 1883.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. The yard belonging to the Belfast Central Railway Company, situated at Lagan Bank-road, in Cromac Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of any animals intended for exportation.

II. The yard belonging to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, situated at Duncrue, off Whitla-street, in Dock Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

III. The yard belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland), situated at Grosvenor-street, in St. George's Ward, in the town of Belfast; which may be used for the inspection of such animals as that Company has conveyed along the line of railway owned or worked by it, and discharged at the above-named yard.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, No. 961.

THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

Slaughter by Special Authority of Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

1. Where a Local Authority is authorized by the Lord Lieutenant or by the Privy Council to put in operation the provisions of this order, but not otherwise, such Local Authority may—

(*a.*) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered; or

(*b.*) Cause any cattle, sheep, goats, or swine being or having been in the same shed or herd or flock or pigsty, or in contact, with any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be slaughtered.

(*c.*) Provided, that if the owner of an animal gives notice in writing to the Local Authority, or their Inspector or other officer, that he objects to the animal being slaughtered, it shall not be lawful for the Local Authority to slaughter that animal except with the further special authority of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council first obtained.

Compensation.

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union funds, pay compensation as follows for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

(*a.*) Where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the compensation shall be its value immediately before it became so affected;

(*b.*) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Application of General Provisions.

3. The provisions of Section 30 of the Act of 1878 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*), shall apply to the case of an animal slaughtered under the provisions of this Order.

Movement of Diseased or suspected Animals for Slaughter.

4. Where the slaughter under the authority of this Order of diseased or suspected animals in Foot-and Mouth Disease Infected Places in the District of a Local Authority is impracticable or would be highly inconvenient, animals affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease may, notwithstanding anything in The Animals (Ireland) Order be moved out of a Foot-and Mouth Disease Infected Place and area on a highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of being slaughtered in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:

(*a.*) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved with a License of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house in a float or cattle-van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased or suspected animals with other animals during the movement.

(*b.*) The diseased or suspected animals shall be moved to the slaughter-house in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the animals, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the Local Authority.

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(c.) The float or cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use be cleansed and disinfected, by or under the superintendence of the same officer, in manner provided respecting vans by Article 70 of The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Nothing in this Article shall authorize the movement of an animal affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent in writing of that other Local Authority or a Licence in that behalf of the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

Extent.

5. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Interpretation.

6. Terms in this Order have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

7. This Order may be cited as THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1884.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of March, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, *C.* Drogheda.
O'Conor Don. A. M. Porter, *M.R.*
John Naish.

THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS ORDER OF 1884, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

SPENCER.

WHEREAS it is expedient to take further measures for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease:

Now therefore We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE DUBLIN METROPOLIS ORDER OF 1884, No. II.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order—

Animals means cattle (that is, bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves), and sheep, goats, and swine.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance-money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Expose means expose for sale or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin.

Lair means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any public sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolis.

Other terms have the same meaning as in The Animals (Ireland) Order.

Public Sales in Dublin Metropolis.

4. No public sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, shall be held in Dublin Metropolis, except with a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council.

Lairs.

5. No yard, shed, or other place, shall be used as a lair unless it shall have been licensed for the purpose by the Lord Lieutenant or Privy Council.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Lairs.

6. (1.) Any place licensed as a lair shall, to the satisfaction of the Privy Council, be cleansed and disinfected either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some other time not later than 12 o'clock at noon of the next day following, unless the following day is Sunday, and then of the Monday following, and in either case before it is again used.

(2.) Such place shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of such place with which animals or their droppings have come in contact, shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter, shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of such place shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of such place shall have applied to them a coating of limewash in which commercial carbolic acid has been mixed in the proportion of one pint of the acid to four gallons of limewash.

(3.) The scrapings and sweepings of such place, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

Special Regulation as to Cleansing and Disinfection of the Metropolitan Market.

7. The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 6 o'clock in the evening of the next following Saturday, and in either case before it is again used.

8. (1.) The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i.) All parts of the market with which animals or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(ii.) The same parts of the market shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; then

(iii.) The same parts of the market shall have applied to them a solution of carbolic acid, containing one part of the acid to thirty parts of water.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the market, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

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Revocation.

9. The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked; but this revocation shall not—

(*a.*) revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of any of those Orders;

(*b.*) affect the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered, or any appointment made, or any licence or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before this Order takes effect;

(*c.*) interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against or any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any Order hereby revoked.

Offences.

10. (*a.*) If a public sale of an animal or animals, fat or store, is held in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence of the Lord Lieutenant or of the Privy Council thereunder, the person or company holding the sale, and the occupier of the place or farm or premises where the sale is held, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, and the person, if any, taking entrance money or other payment for admission thereto, and the purchaser thereat of any animal, such last-mentioned person or such purchaser knowing the sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid shall, each according to, and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(*b.*) If a lair is used in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier, or any other person using or causing or directing or permitting the use of such lair as a place of rest for animals, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(*c.*) If anything is done, or omitted to be done, in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order as regards cleansing and disinfection, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place in respect of which the same is done or omitted, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 7th day of May, 1884.

Edward Sullivan, *C.* O'Hagan.
C. R. Barry. Henry Ormsby.
Thos. Steele, *Genl.* John Naish.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Order.	Date of Order.	Title or Subject of Order.
269	21st May, 1883,	The Dublin Metropolis Order of 1883, No. III.
540	7th September, 1883,	The Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1883, No. IV.
962	14th March, 1884,	The Dublin Metropolis (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Order of 1884.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWARD SULLIVAN, C., L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Wexford shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 1st day of August, 1884.

By Their Excellencies' command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard in the joint occupation of Mr. John Bacon, of 14, Water-street, in the city of Liverpool, and of the Bristol Steam Navigation Company (Limited), situated at Redmond-place, in the town of Wexford.

PORT OF LIMERICK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Limerick shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 21st day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A yard belonging to the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, situated in the Dock Ward, in the city of Limerick, having an entrance and an exit in Dock-road.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. No. 973.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases

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(Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and direct as follows:

1. When an Inspector duly authorized by the Lord Lieutenant affixes at, or near any wharf, or place of landing, within the port of Coleraine, a notice to the effect that persons who have been in contact with animals, on board ship in transit to or from Great Britain, or in any part of Great Britain, on entering that wharf, or place, will be required before leaving to disinfect themselves and their clothes, then all such persons shall, on being requested, comply with the terms of that notice.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 30th day of August, 1884.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 28th day of August, 1884.

By His Excellency's command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

PORT OF LONDONDERRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Govenor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Londonderry shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Londonderry, which are situate on the Quay, opposite to the Custom House Constabulary Barracks, and Victoria Market.

PORT OF SLIGO.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspection of animals intended for exportation from the port of Sligo shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspection until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 3rd day of January, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

An enclosed yard, the property of the Sligo Harbour Commissioners, situate at the extreme end of the Old Quay at Sligo.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. VII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

SPENCER.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. Cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia may be moved out of places infected with pleuro-pneumonia within the poor law unions mentioned in the Schedule to this order, for slaughter, in manner and under the conditions following, and not otherwise:—

(1.) The diseased cattle shall be moved, with a licence of the Local Authority of the poor law union in which the infected place from which the cattle are to be moved is situate, to a slaughter-house in the city of Dublin, specified in the licence, or to the yard of Edward O'Keeffe, horse-slaughterer, or knacker, situate in Mill-street, in the city of Dublin, in a cattle van properly constructed so as to prevent contact of the diseased cattle with other cattle during the movement.

(2.) If the diseased cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence, unless that other Local Authority agrees to dispense with such indorsement licence.

(3.) The diseased cattle shall be moved to the slaughter-house, or to the aforesaid knacker's yard, in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority of the poor law union from which the cattle are moved; and the same officer shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter there of the cattle, and shall forthwith report the fact of the slaughter to the said Local Authority.

(4.) The cattle-van shall immediately after each occasion of use, and before it is again used, be cleansed and disinfected, as follows:—

(1.) (i.) The floor of the van and all other parts thereof with which cattle or their droppings have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(ii.) The same parts of the van shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed, or scoured with water: then

(iii.) The same parts of the van shall have applied to them a coating of lime-wash.

(2.) The scrapings and sweepings of the van, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

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3. (i.) The lungs of all cattle slaughtered under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, in the poor law unions mentioned in the Schedule in this Order, shall be sent with all practicable speed to the yard of the aforesaid Edward O'Keeffe, and shall be there destroyed.

(ii.) Each set of lungs shall be inclosed in a properly constructed box, and shall have a label attached thereto specifying the name of the poor law union from which the animal was conveyed, the name of the owner, the date of slaughter, and the sex of the animal slaughtered.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle this 25th day of February, 1885.

Edward Sullivan, *C.* Leinster.
J. A. Lawson. R. Dowse.
Henry Ormsby. Henry Brunn.
A. M. Porter. John Naish.

SCHEDULE.

Poor law union of Balrothery.
" " North Dublin.
" " South Dublin.
" " Rathdown.

THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Slaughter in Swine-Fever.

1. A Local Authority may if they think fit,—

(i.) Cause any swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered; or

(ii.) Cause any swine being or having been in the same pig-sty or shed, or in contact with swine affected with swine-fever to be slaughtered.

Compensation in Swine-Fever.

2. The Local Authority shall, out of Union Funds, pay compensation as follows for swine slaughtered under this Order:

(i.) Where the pig slaughtered was affected with swine-fever, the compensation shall be one-half of its value immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(ii.) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the pig immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that compensation do not in any such case exceed four pounds.

Extent.

3. This Order extends to Ireland only.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as THE SWINE FEVER (SLAUGHTER) (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1885.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, *C.* W. H. F. Cogan.
M. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton.
Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 7th day of August, 1885.

2. In this Order "the Act of 1878," means "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

3. The several Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacthomas Poor Law Union,

shall be, and the same are hereby united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 29th day of July, 1885.

Ashbourne, *C.* W. H. F. Cogan.
M. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton,
Thos. Steele, *Genl.*

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

CARNARVON.

WHEREAS, by an Order in Council, duly made under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and dated the 29th day of July, 1885, the Poor Law Unions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

Dungarvan Poor Law Union,
Kilmacthomas Poor Law Union,

have been united into a District for the purposes of inspection under the said Act:

Now, therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in exercise and execution of the powers in that behalf vested in Us, by and under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every power enabling Us thereto, do hereby appoint Mr. N. J. Power, M.R.C.V.S., to the office of Veterinary Inspector for the said United District:

And We hereby further order and direct that the said Inspector shall in and throughout the said united district, have and perform, in addition to all other powers and duties conferred on a Veterinary Inspector under the said Act, all the powers and duties which under the said Act, or under the Animals (Ireland) Order, might, or ought to be had and performed by an Inspector appointed by a Local Authority, and the remuneration of the said Inspector shall be a salary of £135 per annum, including travelling expenses, of which salary the Dungarvan Union shall contribute the sum of £80 per annum; and the Kilmacthomas Union the sum of £55 per annum.

Given at Dublin Castle the 7th day of August, 1885.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

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IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1886.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.
ASHBOURNE, C.
J. T. BALL, L.J.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Great Britain, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

IV. The "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1884, No. VII.," is hereby revoked, except as regards the recovery of any penalty incurred thereunder before the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of February, 1886.

M. Morris. Robert R. Warren.
Gerald FitzGibbon. A. M. Porter.
John Naish. Hugh Holmes.
E. R. King-Harman. John Monroe.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 23 (Portal Inspection of Animals brought for Transit by Sea) Article 84 of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 23, Article 84, of that Order, namely;—

Chapter 28:—Portal Inspection of Animals brought for transit by Sea.

84.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to move from any port or place of embarkation in Ireland, any animal, for exportation to Great Britain, unless such animal shall have been previously inspected by an Inspector of the Privy Council at such port or place, and unless such Inspector shall be satisfied that, as far as he can ascertain by the exercise of reasonable diligence, such animal is free from disease, and shall, upon application made in the Form I. set forth in the Schedule hereto, have given a certificate to that effect, and a licence for such movement, either alone or with other animals in the Form II. set forth in the Schedule; and such certificate and licence shall accompany such animal or animals, and, whenever required, shall be produced by the person in charge of any animal to any person lawfully authorized to demand the same.

(2.) Inspection of animals intended for exportation shall take place at the port or place of embarkation, at such times and places, and under such regulations as shall from time to time be made by the Lord Lieutenant for each particular port.

(3.) The owner or person in charge of each animal intended for inspection and shipment shall have the same presented for inspection, with an application for such inspection, at such place and in such manner as may be set forth in regulations to be made as aforesaid, or as the Inspector, subject to such regulations, may require; and should any such animal, from being heated, dirty, overdriven, or from any other cause, be considered by the Inspector to be in an unfit state for inspection or examination, its owner, or the person in charge of such animal, shall, as far as possible, render it fit for inspection by rest or cleansing, or other means, as the case may require.

(4.) Each animal on being inspected and found free from disease, shall, when required by the Inspector be branded or otherwise marked, and such branding or marking shall not be removed or counterfeited.

(5.) It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to receive into any vessel, for the purpose of being shipped or exported therein, any animal in respect of which a certificate of health and licence for movement shall not have been granted as aforesaid.

(6.) It shall not be lawful for any person to bring or send or cause to be brought or sent any diseased animal to any port for shipment.

2. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to invalidate or make unlawful anything done under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order, hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under Chapter 23, Article 84, of the Animals (Ireland) Order hereby revoked.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886."

Commencement.

5. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 31st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 11th day of May, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.*

John Naish, *C.* R. Dowse.
S. Woulfe Flanagan. Samuel Walker.
P. J. Keenan. J. Lentaigne.

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SCHEDULE.

Form I.

*Port of*_____

Application is hereby made for a Certificate of Health and a Licence to remove the Animal or Animals (as the case may be) described in the subjoined Schedule, for exportation from the above named Port in Ireland, to the Port of in Great Britain.

Description of Animals.	No. of Animals.		Name and Address of Owner or Owners of Animal or Animals.
	In Writing.	In Figures.	
Cattle, . . .			
Sheep, . . .			
Swine, . . .			
Goats, . . .			
Ruminant Animals not described as above, . . .			
Total No. of Animals, .			

Exd. by

_____

Signature of Applicant_____

Residence_____

Dated this the_____day of_____18

To the Inspector in behalf of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council at the above-named Port in Ireland.

Form II.—Certificate of Health and Licence for Exportation.

I, being appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as an Inspector at the above-named Port in Ireland, having examined the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the above Schedule, do hereby certify, after due examination and inquiry, that as far as I can ascertain, the Animal or each of the Animals (as the case may be) described in the aforesaid Schedule, is or are (as the case may be) free from disease, and do hereby license its or their removal, on this the day of 18 from the above named Port in Ireland, to the above named Port in Great Britain.

Signature of Inspector, _____

NOTICE.

It is provided by the 60th and 61st sections of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that any person doing anything in contravention of an Order in Council, shall, for each such offence, be liable—

(I.) To a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds; or,

(II.) If the offence is committed with respect to more than four animals, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds for each animal.

PORT OF CORK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and the Animals (Ireland) Order, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Cork shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order dated the 31st day of October, 1885, relating to the port of Cork is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 15th day of May, 1886.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

Schedule to above Order.

I. A yard belonging to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company (Limited), situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from Alfred-street, and having an exit at Penrose-quay.

II. A yard belonging to the Clyde Shipping Company, situated in St. Patrick's Ward, in the city of Cork, entered from King-street, and having an exit at Patrick's-quay.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER, No. X.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland.

ABERDEEN.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in Us under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. In this Order—

"The Act of 1878" means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

The term "registered owner" means a person registered in pursuance of "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of August, 1879," and of "The Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (Ireland) Order of November, 1883."

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

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II. Any Local Authority in Ireland may from time to time make regulations for requiring every registered owner of animals in a dairy-yard, cowshed, or other place in their district to keep a register of his animals in a form to be prescribed by the Local Authority, and to be provided by and at the expense of the Local Authority; and for requiring such registered owner to produce at all reasonable times such register to an Inspector or other officer under the Act of 1878.

III. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

IV. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of June, 1886.

John Naish, *C.* R. Dowse.
P. J. Keenan. John Monroe.

THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE RABIES (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Act of 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886:

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886:

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

Carcase means the carcase of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, and part of such a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, mule, or dog, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals, horses, asses, or mules, and includes, meat, biscuits, or other substance commonly used for food of dogs.

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding, or otherwise, for or about animals, horses, asses, mules, or dogs:

Article, means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Extension of Acts of 1878 *to* 1886.

5. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 (namely):

Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878 (notice of disease);

Section thirty-two of the Act of 1878 (Orders of Council);

Section fifty of the Act of 1878 (powers of police);

Section fifty-one of the Act of 1878 (powers of inspectors);

Section six of the Act of 1886 (slaughter);

Section eight of the Act of 1886 (definition of animals);

and of all other Sections of those Acts containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Duty of Police on Notice of Rabies.

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule being affected with rabies, or with disease supposed to be rabies, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule affected with rabies, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such rabies, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council, conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to Existence of Rabies.

9.—(1.) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of rabies in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse), to remove or deface any such placard.

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Special Regulations of Local Authority as to Dogs.

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(*a.*) For providing for the muzzling of dogs:

(*b.*) For providing for the keeping of dogs under proper control by the owner or person in charge thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by such Regulations:

(*c.*) For providing for the seizure, detention, and disposal, including slaughter, of stray dogs, or of dogs not muzzled, or of dogs not being kept under proper control in the manner prescribed by such Regulations:

(*d.*) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of shows or exhibitions of dogs, and the exposing of dogs for exhibition or sale thereat.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement for Rabies.

11. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(*a.*) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies;

(*b.*) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, in which rabies exists, of a dog or of an animal or of a horse or ass or mule that has been in contact with or in the same kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, with a dog or with an animal or with a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies;

(*c.*) For regulating the taking out of any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place, of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about a dog, or for or about an animal, or for or about a horse or ass or mule affected with or suspected of rabies;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any General Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (*b*) of this Article shall operate so long only as rabies exists, in the judgment of the Local Authority, in any kennel, stable, building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and, in case of a kennel, stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:

(*a*) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of places used by, and of utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, used for or about dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies:

(*b.*) For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of vans or carts or other vehicles used for carrying dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules affected with or suspected of rabies on land otherwise than on a railway:

(*c.*) For prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected:

(*d.*) For providing that such places, utensils, feeding-troughs, pens, hurdles, or other things, vans, carts, or other vehicles, should be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Local Authority or of the owner, lessee, or occupier thereof.

(2.) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any place, or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such place, or such utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or such van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.

13. Where the power of causing any place or any utensil, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, or other thing, or any van, cart, or other vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected on account of rabies is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Slaughter in Rabies.

14.—(1.) Where a person having a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule in his possession or under his charge gives notice to a constable that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, or a person is convicted of an offence against the Act of 1878 by reason of his having failed to give such a notice in respect of any dog or animal or horse or ass or mule, then, if at any time thereafter it appears to the Local Authority, on a special report of a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon, that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule is affected with rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, serve on the owner of the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule a notice in writing requiring him to slaughter it, or to permit them to slaughter it forthwith.

(2.) If in any case the owner fails to comply with the requisition of the notice of the Local Authority, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court of summary jurisdiction before which he is charged that the dog or animal or horse or ass or mule was not affected with rabies.

Post-mortem Examination.

15.—(1.) Where a dog or an animal or a horse or ass or mule has died of, or has been slaughtered on account of, rabies, or disease supposed to be rabies, the Local Authority may, if they think fit, previous to the disposal of the carcase, cause a post-mortem examination to be made thereof, in which case such examination shall be conducted by a Veterinary Inspector or Veterinary Surgeon specially appointed in that behalf, who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority, for their information, the result of such examination.

(2.) Where the power of causing a post-mortem examination under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the owner or the person in charge of such carcase shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Disposal of Carcases.

16.—(1.) The carcase of every dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule—

(*a.*) that has died of rabies; or

(*b.*) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with rabies;

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shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following:—The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article, the Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) Where, under this Article, a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, or with a Licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcases of Dogs buried on Account of Rabies.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any dog that has been buried on account of rabies.

Weekly Returns as to Rabies.

18. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District rabies, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

19.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

20.—(1.) Every person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector, or other officer.

Offences.

21.—(1.) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards the muzzling of a dog or as regards the keeping of a dog under proper control in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a show or exhibition of a dog or dogs is held in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person holding such show or exhibition, and the occupier of the place where the show or exhibition is held, and the owner or consignee or person for the time being in charge of each dog exposed thereat, and the person, if any, taking entrance-money or other payment for admission thereto, such last-mentioned person knowing the show or exhibition to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a dog, or an animal, or a horse, ass, mule, or the carcase of a dog, or of an animal, or of a horse, ass, or mule is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying such dog, animal, horse, ass, mule, or carcase, and the owner and the charterer, and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order by clipping or washing, or in any other manner takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on a dog or on an animal, or on a horse, ass, or mule, as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the dog, animal, horse, ass, or mule, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the person using the van, cart, or other vehicle in which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(6.) If a person in charge of dogs, animals, horses, asses, or mules being moved, where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

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Saving for Dogs Act 1871, *and other Acts.*

22. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the operation of The Dogs Act, 1871, or any local or other Act of Parliament for the same or like purposes.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 16th day of October, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.*
Michl. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chatterton, *C.S.*
Hugh Holmes. John Monroe.
J. Lentaigne.

THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE ANTHRAX (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1886.

Extent.

2. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Commencement.

3. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Interpretation.

4. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

The Acts of 1878 to 1886 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886:

Animals means cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine:

Carcase means the carcase of an animal, and part of such a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Fodder means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

Litter means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

Article means Article of this Order:

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1878.

Extension of Acts of 1878 *to* 1886.

5. Anthrax, that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever, or splenic apoplexy, of animals, shall be a disease for the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1878 (namely):

Section thirty-one (notice of disease);
Section thirty-two (Orders of Council);
Section fifty (powers of Police);
Section fifty-one (powers of Inspectors);

and of all Sections of the Acts of 1878 to 1886 containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections, including such Sections as provide for offences and procedure.

Duty of Police on Notice of Anthrax.

6. The constable to whom notice of the fact of an animal being affected with anthrax, or with disease supposed to be anthrax, is given, under Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, shall forthwith give information thereof to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and to the Local Authority.

Optional Notice of Disease or Illness.

7. Any person having in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with anthrax, or with any illness, or suspected of being so affected, besides giving such notice to a constable as he is required by Section thirty-one of the Act of 1878, as extended by this Order, to give, may, if he thinks fit, give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected, or suspected, to the Inspector of the Local Authority.

Duty of Inspector to act immediately.

8. An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of anthrax, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of anthrax, shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such anthrax, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall there and elsewhere put in force and discharge the powers and duties by or under the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and any Order in Council conferred and imposed on him as Inspector.

Public Warning as to existence of Anthrax.

9.—(1.) Any Local Authority may, if they think fit, from time to time give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise of the existence of anthrax in any building, field, or other place with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit and may continue to do so during the existence of the disease, and in case of a building or other like place until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for any person (without authority or excuse) to remove or deface any such placard.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement of Animals, Fodder, &c.

10. Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such regulations as they think fit for the following purposes, or any of them:

(*a.*) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any building, field, or other place of an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

(*b.*) For prohibiting or regulating the movement out of any building, field, or other place in which anthrax exists of an animal that has been in contact with or in the same building, field, or other place with an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

(*c.*) For regulating the taking out of any building, field, or other place of any fodder, litter, or other thing that has been in contact with or used for or about an animal affected with or suspected of anthrax;

but nothing in any such Regulation shall authorize movement in contravention of any provision of any General Order in Council for the time being in force; and a Regulation under paragraph (*b*) of this Article shall operate so long only as anthrax exists in the judgment of the Local Authority in any building, field, or other place to which the Regulation refers, and in case of a building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

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Cleansing and Disinfection of Places for Anthrax.

11.—(1.) Every cow-shed or other place in which an animal affected with anthrax has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:

(*a.*) The cow-shed or other place shall be swept out, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about any such animal, shall be effectually removed therefrom: then

(*b.*) The floor of the cow-shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which the animal or its droppings or any discharge from the mouth or nostrils of the animal has come in contact, shall be as far as practicable, thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water: then

(*c.*) The same parts of the cow-shed or other place shall be washed over with lime-wash.

(2.) All litter, dung, or other thing that has been removed from the cow-shed or other place shall be forthwith disinfected, burnt, or destroyed.

(3.) Except that where any place as aforesaid is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such place be cleansed and disinfected as far as practicable.

(4.) The provisions of this Article shall be executed by the Local Authority at their own expense, except where the Local Authority have by Regulation made under this Order required the occupiers of such places to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Cleansing and Disinfection.

12.—(1.) Any Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for the following purposes or any of them:

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about animals affected with or suspected of anthrax and for prescribing the mode in which such cleansing and such disinfection are to be effected.

For requiring the owners of such utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things to cleanse and disinfect the same at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such owners.

For providing for the cleansing and disinfection of cow-sheds or other places in which animals suspected of anthrax have been kept while so suspected or have died or been slaughtered.

For requiring the occupiers of cow-sheds or other places used by animals affected with or suspected of anthrax to cleanse and disinfect such cow-sheds or places at the expense of the Local Authority or at the expense of such occupiers.

(2.) If the owner of any such thing or the occupier of any such place does any act in contravention of any such Regulation or fails in any respect to observe the same, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878, and where the owner of such thing or the occupier of such place fails to cleanse and disinfect in accordance with any such Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation, to cause such thing or place to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from such owner or occupier in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Obligation on Occupiers and Owners.

13. Where the power of causing a place, or any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing to be cleansed and disinfected on account of anthrax is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Disposal of Carcases.

14.—(1.) The carcase of every animal—

(*a.*) that has died of anthrax; or

(*b.*) that has been slaughtered in consequence of being affected with anthrax;

shall be disposed of by the Local Authority as follows:

(i.) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some proper place, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime or other disinfectant, and with not less than six feet of earth.

(ii.) Or the Local Authority may, if authorized by Licence from the Privy Council, cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard approved for the purpose by the Privy Council, or other place so approved, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2.) With a view to the execution of the foregoing provisions of this Article the Local Authority may make, from time to time, such Regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the removal of any carcase, or for securing the burial or destruction of the same.

(3.) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority or with a Licence in that behalf of the Privy Council, but not otherwise.

Digging up Carcases.

15. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Privy Council, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Weekly Returns as to Anthrax.

16. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority finds in his District anthrax, he shall forthwith make a return thereof to the Local Authority and to the Privy Council, on a form provided by the Privy Council, with all particulars therein required, and shall continue to so make a return thereof on the Saturday of every week until the disease has ceased.

General Provisions as to Regulations of Local Authority.

17.—(1.) Every Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Privy Council a copy of every Regulation made by them under this Order.

(2.) If the Privy Council are satisfied on inquiry with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order that the same is of too restrictive a character, or otherwise objectionable, and direct the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Production of Licences; Names and Addresses.

18.—(1.) Every person in charge of animals being moved, where, under any Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, shall on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable or of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence, if any, authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy

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of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice, or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

Offences.

19.—(1.) If an animal or carcass is moved in contravention of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal or carcase, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal or carcase, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark clipped, painted, or stamped on an animal as required by a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If anything is omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, or of a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any place or thing in or in respect of which,—and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which,—(as the case may be), the same is omitted, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If a person in charge of animals being moved where, under a Regulation of a Local Authority made under the authority of this Order, a Movement Licence is necessary, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 16th day of October, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.*
M. Morris. Hedges Eyre Chattorton, *C.S.*
Hugh Holmes. John Monroe.
J. Lentaigne.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1886—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. This Order may be cited as the "Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1886, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from the Kingdom of Norway.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 10th day of November, 1886.

Ashbourne, *C.* J. A. Lawson.
Hedges Eyre Chattorton. Robert R. Warren.
C. R. Barry. George A. C. May. John Naish.
Arthur Kavanagh. John Monroe.

THE ANIMALS (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER OF 1886.—No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. Chapter 35 (Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities) of the Animals (Ireland) Order is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Chapter 35 of that Order, namely:—

Chapter 35.—Inspectors and Officers of Local Authorities.

122. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a Veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) to be a Veterinary Inspector in Ireland, namely:—that he holds the veterinary certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

123. The Local Authority shall appoint in and for each Poor Law Union, not being a Poor Law Union united with another Poor Law Union or other Poor Law Unions into a district under the provisions of section eighty-one of the Act of 1878, one Inspector.

124. If a Local Authority is of opinion that another Inspector or officer, or other Inspectors or officers are required in any Poor Law Union in addition to the Inspector so appointed, such Local Authority may appoint such additional Inspector or officer, or additional Inspectors or officers as the Lord Lieutenant shall certify under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary to be necessary for such Poor Law Union.

125. Every appointment of an Inspector or other officer made under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant; and any person appointed to be an Inspector or other officer shall not be entitled to any salary or remuneration until such approval shall have been obtained.

126. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall have the qualifications of a Veterinary Inspector as defined by the Act of 1878 or Article 122 of this Order, provided that in the case of any Union where the Lord Lieutenant shall be satisfied that it is impossible to procure, or that for any sufficient cause it is undesirable to appoint a person so qualified, the Lord Lieutenant may authorize the Local Authority to appoint as such Inspector a person not having such qualifications as aforesaid.

127. Every Inspector or other officer appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Article 124 of this Order shall have such qualifications as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided in the said section.

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128. The salary or remuneration of every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be such as the Local Authority shall from time to time determine, subject in each case to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

129. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Articles 123 and 124 of this Order shall be removable from office at any time, either by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, without notice, or, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, by the Local Authority upon receiving a month's notice, or a month's salary in lieu of notice.

130. Every Inspector appointed in pursuance of Article 123 of this Order shall perform all the duties imposed upon the Inspector of a Local Authority by the Act of 1878, or by any Order in Council made thereunder. He shall also value all animals which the Local Authority may require to be valued by one of its officers.

131. Every Inspector or other officer appointed pursuant to Article 124 of this Order shall perform such duties as the Lord Lieutenant shall prescribe in the certificate given under the hand of the Chief or Under Secretary, as provided by the said section.

132. Every Inspector appointed pursuant to Article 123 of this Order shall on Saturday in each week forward to the Clerk of the Local Authority a certificate, in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order, of the animals slaughtered or reserved for observation and treatment, pursuant to directions under section thirty of the Act of 1878, during the week ending on the said day; and shall also supply to the Local Authority any further information in reference to the said animals as the Lord Lieutenant or the Local Authority shall from time to time require.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1888, No. II."

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 1st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 30th day of December, 1886.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.* Ashbourne, *C.*
M. E. Hicks-Beach. J. A. Lawson.
P. J. Keenan. Hugh Holmes.
John Monroe. John Young.

DUBLIN METROPOLIS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1887.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.
ASHBOURNE, C.
GERALD FITZGIBBON.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1888," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do Order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Article 7 of the Dublin Metropolis Order of 1884, No. II., is hereby revoked, and the following provisions of this Article shall be read in place of that Article, and shall be deemed to be Article 7 of that Order, namely:—

7. The Metropolitan Market shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used, and after it has been used, or at some time not later than 8 o'clock in the evening of the next following Tuesday, and in either case before it is again used

Interpretation.

2. In this Order terms have the same meaning as in the Dublin Metropolis Order of 1884, No. II.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as "The Dublin Metropolis (Amendment) Order of 1887."

Commencement.

4. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 21st day of February, 1887.

HUGH HOLMES.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. XIII.

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.
EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.
ASHBOURNE, C.
GERALD FITZGIBBON.

WE, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. In this Order words have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the First day of March, 1887.

Granting of Movement Licences.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Animals (Ireland) Order, no Licence shall be granted for the movement of any cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia in the poor law unions mentioned in the Schedule hereto, for any of the purposes specified in Article 13 (1) B. (*a*) of that Order, except with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

4. The cattle moved under Licence as provided in this Order out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia shall, after their arrival at the place specified in the Licence, be kept, as far as practicable, separate from all cattle which have been moved out of places not infected with pleuro-pneumonia, until a period of twenty-eight days shall have elapsed from the date of the Licence, and shall not during that period be again moved from the place specified in the Licence.

5. No Licence shall be issued for the movement of cattle out of a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia into the district of another Local Authority until the Endorsement Licence of that other Authority, as provided in Article 13 (1) C. of the Animals (Ireland) Order, shall have been first obtained, and no Licence shall be made available for more than three days, including the day of the date of issue.

6. The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office.

Delivery of Certificates.

7.—(1.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the certificate on which it is granted.

(2.) The person granting such Movement Licence under this Order, shall, for the identification of each certificate produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(3.) The person granting such Movement Licence shall deliver the certificate produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

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Delivery of Licences.

8. Every Movement Licence and Certificate granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed, by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

Offences.

9.—(1.) If an animal is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of animals being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, fails to deliver such Licence at a Police station as required by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 21st day of February, 1887.

HUGH HOLMES.

SCHEDULE.

North Dublin Union.
South Dublin Union.
Rathdown Union.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, No. XII.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as THE MOVEMENT INTO DISTRICT (PLEURO-PNEUMONIA) ORDER OF 1887.

Commencement and Interpretation.

2. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the 14th day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven; and the words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

Regulations of Local Authority as to Movement into their District from other Districts.

3.—(i.) Any Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction of Pleuro-Pneumonia into their district, make, from time to time, such regulations as they think fit for prohibiting or regulating the movement, by land or by water, of cattle into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland: Provided that the power to make regulations under this Article shall be exercised only by a Local Authority or their Executive Committee, and shall not be deputed to any other Committee nor to a Sub-Committee.

(ii.) Where a Local Authority have made a regulation under the provisions of this Article prohibiting the movement of cattle into their district from the district of any other Local Authority in Ireland, it shall not be lawful, so long as such regulation is in force, for any person to move into the district of such first-mentioned Local Authority any head of cattle so prohibited that may have been at any time during the continuance of such regulation within the district of such other Local Authority: Provided that the provisions of this Article shall not extend to any such head of cattle moved by railway through such last-mentioned district, without untrucking.

(iii.) No regulation made by a Local Authority under this Article shall be deemed to apply to the movement of—

(*a.*) Cattle into a Cattle-Plague infected place; or

(*b.*) Cattle into a Pleuro-Pneumonia infected place or area: or

(*c.*) Cattle into a Foot-and-Mouth Disease infected place or area; or

(*d.*) Cattle affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia; or

(*e.*) Cattle by railway through the District of that Local Authority, without untrucking;

which movement is regulated by the Acts of 1878 to 1886, and Orders in Council issued thereunder.

4. A copy of every regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall be forthwith forwarded to the Veterinary Department, Dublin Castle.

5. If the Lord Lieutenant is of opinion with respect to any regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, that it is inexpedient or is objectionable in any particular, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Offences.

6. If a head of cattle is moved in contravention of a regulation of a Local Authority made in pursuance of this Order, the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person or company moving or conveying the head of cattle, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which it is moved, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 9th day of March, 1887.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.*
Ashbourne, *C.* Arthur James Balfour.
Hedges Eyre Chatterton.
Robert R. Warren. C. R. Barry.
J. T. Ball. P. J. Keenan.
John Monroe.

PORT OF DUNDALK.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundalk shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

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2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved portion of an enclosed yard, belonging to the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate on the quay at Dundalk, entered from the public road leading to Soldier's Point, and having an exit on the quay aforesaid.

PORT OF DUNDRUM.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Dundrum shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved pens belonging to the East Downshire Steamship Company, situate on the quay at Dundrum.

PORT OF GREENORE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Greenore shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 31st day of March, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with paved and concrete floors in the yard at Greenore belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company, having an entrance from the lines of Railway at Greenore and an exit at the Quay.

PORT OF LARNE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Larne shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company, situate at the terminus of their railway, at the quay, Larne Harbour.

PORT OF WESTPORT.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Westport shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,
W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

A pen with concrete floor, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Westport, situate on the quay at Westport.

PORT OF COLERAINE.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Coleraine shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order;

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and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.

2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Commissioners of Coleraine, situate on the quay at Coleraine.

PORT OF NEWRY.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Newry, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens, in the occupation of the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company, situate in the town of Newry, at each side of William-street, close to Dublin Bridge and between the Newry Canal and the Newry and Warrenpoint Railways.

PORT OF PORTRUSH.

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Portrush, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 5th day of April, 1887.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens with concrete floors, the property of the Harbour Company (Limited) of Portrush, situate at Kerr-street, Portrush.

PORT OF BALLINA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, O.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Ballina, shall be made in the place described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The pens forming a portion of a yard belonging to the Moy Commissioners of Ballina, situate on the Quay on the river Moy, near the town of Ballina.

PORT OF DROGHEDA.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

ASHBOURNE, O.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886" and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the port of Drogheda shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other place shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 29th day of April, 1887.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

W. S. B. KAYE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

The paved yards, the property of the Drogheda Steam Packet Company, situate in St. Laurence's Gate Ward, parish of St. Peter, and county of the town of Drogheda, described as follows:—

No. 1, or "Gas Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.

No. 2, or "Mill Yard," entered from Back Strand, with an exit through the Company's stores to Steam Packet Quay.

No. 3, or "Office Yard," entered from Steam Packet Quay.

No. 4, or "Large Inspection Yard," entered from Cross-street, leading from Back Strand to Steam Packet Quay, and opening into Steam Packet Quay.

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IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal from Malta.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 2nd day of January, 1888.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.* Ashbourne, *C.*
Meath. Arthur James Balfour.
Arthur Kavanagh. John Monroe.
J. G. Gibson. Ion T. Hamilton.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA SLAUGHTER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1888.

(No. 61.)

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Slaughter of Cattle exposed to infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact with cattle affected with Pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within ten days after the fact of their having been so in contact has been ascertained or within such further period as the Lord Lieutenant may in any case direct.

(2.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle which have been certified by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to have been in any way exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within such period as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

(3.) Every such head of cattle, shall be immediately marked by having the last six inches of its tail made bare by clipping or shaving and may be further marked or branded in such other manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose.

(4.) All cattle by this Article required to be slaughtered shall be kept in a shed or other place approved by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose and shall not be moved therefrom except for slaughter as hereinafter provided.

(5.) No cattle other than cattle dealt with under this Article shall be moved into or kept in such shed or other place so long as any cattle are detained there under the provisions of this Article.

(6.) Any head of cattle may at any time be moved for the purpose of being slaughtered from such shed or other place with a Movement Licence of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, in which case the following provisions shall apply :

(7.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.

(8.) The Licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the head of cattle is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(9.) All cattle so moved shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority in vans properly constructed so as to prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(10.) If the movement is to be into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the firstmentioned licence, unless that other Local Authority agrees to dispense with such indorsement licence.

(11.) All cattle so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved in vans properly constructed so as to prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(12.) The Local Authority shall cause any head of cattle to which this article applies to be forthwith slaughtered if the owner at any time so require.

Compensation.

2.—(1.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for cattle slaughtered under the Authority of this Order :

The compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

(2.) The following provisions of the Act of 1878, and of The Animals (Ireland) Order, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of cattle slaughtered under the authority of this order :

(i.) Section 30 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*) of the Act of 1878.

(ii.) Article 140 (*Withholding of compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order :

(iii.) Article 141 (*Ascertainment of value for compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order :

(iv.) Article 142 (*Record of slaughter*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order :

Cleansing and Disinfection.

3. A Local Authority shall at their own expense cause the shed or other place in which a head of cattle has been kept in accordance with the provisions of this Order to be cleansed and disinfected, and all

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litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such head of cattle to be disinfected, burnt, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, to the satisfaction of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and no cattle shall be moved into such shed or other place until the same has been so cleansed and disinfected.

Production of Licences: Names and Addresses.

4.—(1.) Every person in charge of cattle being moved for slaughter under the provisions of this Order, shall, on demand of a Justice, or of a Constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the Movement Licence authorizing the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2.) Every person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the Justice or Constable, or Inspector or other officer.

(3.) If a person in charge of cattle being so moved under the provisions of this Order, on demand made under this Order, fails to give his true name and address, or gives a false name or address he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) Every Movement Licence granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed, by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

Offences.

5.—(1.) If a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the animal, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the animal, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If any person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, allows a head of cattle to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark branded on a head of cattle, as provided for by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Extent.

6. This Order extends to the whole of Ireland.

Interpretation.

7. In this Order—

The Act of 1878 means The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1878.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA SLAUGHTER (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1888.

Commencement.

9. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of March, 1888.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.*
Ashbourne, *C.* Leinster.
Hedges Eyre Chatterton. Gerald FitzGibbon.
Peter O'Brien.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER, No. 62.

(NORTH DUBLIN UNION.)

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland

LONDONDERRY.

WHEREAS by an Order dated the 6th day of March, 1888, described and known as The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, and made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, by the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, it was ordered as follows:—

Slaughter of Cattle exposed to infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle being or having been in the same field, shed or other place, or in the same herd or otherwise in contact, with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within ten days after the fact of their having been so in contact has been ascertained or within such further period as the Lord Lieutenant may in any case direct.

(2.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle which have been certified by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to have been in any way exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within such period as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

(3.) Every such head of cattle shall be immediately marked by having the last six inches of its tail made bare by clipping or shaving, and may be further marked or branded in such other manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose.

(4.) All cattle by this Article required to be slaughtered shall be kept in a shed or other place approved by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose, and shall not be moved therefrom except for slaughter as hereinafter provided.

(5.) No cattle other than cattle dealt with under this Article shall be moved into or kept in such shed or other place so long as any cattle are detained there under the provisions of this Article.

(6.) Any head of cattle may at any time be moved for the purpose of being slaughtered from such shed or other place with a Movement Licence of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, in which case the following provisions shall apply:

(7.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.

(8.) The Licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the head of cattle is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(9.) All cattle so moved shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority in vans properly constructed so as to

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prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(10.) If the movement is to be into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence, unless that other Local Authority agrees to dispense with such indorsement licence.

(11.) All cattle so moved into the district of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose district it is moved in vans properly constructed, so as to prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(12.) The Local Authority shall cause any head of cattle to which this article applies to be forthwith slaughtered if the owner at any time so require.

Compensation.

2.—(1.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for cattle slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

The compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

(2.) The following provisions of the Act of 1878, and of The Animals (Ireland) Order, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of cattle slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

(i.) Section 30 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*) of the Act of 1878:

(ii.) Article 140 (*Withholding of compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order:

(iii.) Article 141 (*Ascertainment of value for compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order:

(iv.) Article 142 (*Record of slaughter*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order:

Cleansing and Disinfection.

3. A Local Authority shall at their own expense cause the shed or other place in which a head of cattle has been kept, in accordance with the provisions of this Order, to be cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such head of cattle to be disinfected, burnt, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, to the satisfaction of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and no cattle shall be moved into such shed or other place until the same has been so cleansed and disinfected:—

And whereas the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of North Dublin have failed to execute or enforce the provisions of the aforesaid Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby empower Matthew Hedley, F.R.C.V.S., an Inspector of the Privy Council, to execute and enforce the provisions of the aforesaid Order, in respect of the Poor Law Union of North Dublin, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof with all practicable speed.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of April, 1888.

Edwd. Saxe-Weimar, *General.*

Drogheda. Hedges Eyre Chatterton.

J. T. Ball.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER, No. 65.

(South Dublin Union.)

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WHEREAS by an Order dated the 6th day of March, 1888, described and known as The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, and made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, by the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, it was ordered as follows:—

Slaughter of Cattle exposed to infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle being or having been in the same field, shed or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact, with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within ten days after the fact of their having been so in contact has been ascertained or within such further period as the Lord Lieutenant may in any case direct.

(2.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle which have been certified by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to have been in any way exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within such period as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

(3.) Every such head of cattle, shall be immediately marked by having the last six inches of its tail made bare by clipping or shaving and may be further marked or branded in such other manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose.

(4.) All cattle by this Article required to be slaughtered shall be kept in a shed or other place approved by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose and shall not be moved therefrom except for slaughter as hereinafter provided.

(5.) No cattle other than cattle dealt with under this Article shall be moved into or kept in such shed or other place so long as any cattle are detained there under the provisions of this Article.

(6.) Any head of cattle may at any time be moved for the purpose of being slaughtered from such shed or other place with a Movement Licence of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, in which case the following provisions shall apply:

(7.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.

(8.) The Licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the head of cattle is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(9.) All cattle so moved shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority in vans properly constructed so as to prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such

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cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(10.) If the movement is to be into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or referring to the first mentioned licence, unless that other Local Authority agrees to dispense with such indorsement licence.

(11.) All cattle so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved in vans properly constructed so as to prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(12.) The Local Authority shall cause any head of cattle to which this article applies to be forthwith slaughtered if the owner at any time so require.

Compensation.

2.—(1.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for cattle slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

The compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

(2.) The following provisions of the Act of 1878, and of the Animals (Ireland) Order, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of cattle slaughtered under the authority of this Order:

(i.) Section 30 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*) of the Act of 1878:

(ii.) Article 140 (*Withholding of compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order:

(iii.) Article 141 (*Ascertainment of value for compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order:

(iv.) Article 142 (*Record of slaughter*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order:

Cleansing and Disinfection.

3. A Local Authority shall at their own expense cause the shed or other place in which a head of cattle has been kept in accordance with the provisions of this Order to be cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such head of cattle to be disinfected, burnt, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, to the satisfaction of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and no cattle shall be moved into such shed or other place until the same has been so cleansed and disinfected:—

And whereas the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of South Dublin have failed to execute or enforce the provisions of the aforesaid Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888:

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby empower Matthew Hedley, F.R.C.V.S., an Inspector of the Privy Council, to execute and enforce the provisions of the aforesaid Order, in respect of the Poor Law Union of South Dublin, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof with all practicable speed.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 6th day of April, 1888.

Edward Saxe-Weimar, *General.*
Drogheda. Hedges Eyre Chatterton.
J. T. Ball.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER, No. 68.

(Drogheda Union.)

By the Lords Justices and Privy Council in Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.
HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.
JOHN T. BALL.

WHEREAS by an Order dated the 6th day of March, 1888, described and known as The Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888, and made under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, by the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, it was ordered as follows:—

Slaughter of Cattle exposed to infection of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

1.—(1.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle being or having been in the same field, shed or other place, or in the same herd, or otherwise in contact, with cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within ten days after the fact of their having been so in contact has been ascertained or within such further period as the Lord Lieutenant may in any case direct.

(2.) A Local Authority shall cause all cattle which have been certified by an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to have been in any way exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered within such period as the Lord Lieutenant may direct.

(3.) Every such head of cattle, shall be immediately marked by having the last six inches of its tail made bare by clipping or shaving and may be further marked or branded in such other manner as may be deemed requisite by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose.

(4.) All cattle by this Article required to be slaughtered shall be kept in a shed or other place approved by an Inspector authorized by the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose and shall not be moved therefrom except for slaughter as hereinafter provided.

(5.) No cattle other than cattle dealt with under this Article shall be moved into or kept in such shed or other place so long as any cattle are detained there under the provisions of this Article.

(6.) Any head of cattle may at any time be moved for the purpose of being slaughtered from such shed or other place with a Movement Licence of a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority to a slaughter-house approved by the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of being there forthwith slaughtered, in which case the following provisions shall apply:

(7.) The Licence shall be available for twelve hours and no longer.

(8.) The Licence shall specify the slaughter-house to which the head of cattle is to be moved for slaughter, and it shall not be moved to any other slaughter-house or place.

(9.) All cattle so moved shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority in vans properly constructed so as to prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith report to the Local Authority the fact of the slaughter there.

(10.) If the movement is to be into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority indorsed on or

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referring to the first-mentioned licence, unless that other Local Authority agrees to dispense with such indorsement licence.

(11.) All cattle so moved into the District of that other Local Authority shall be moved to the approved slaughter-house under the direction and in charge of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority out of whose District it is moved in vans properly constructed so as to prevent contact of such cattle with other cattle during the movement; and the immediate slaughter there of such cattle shall be enforced and superintended by an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith report to both the Local Authorities the fact of the slaughter there.

(12.) The Local Authority shall cause any head of cattle to which this Article applies to be forthwith slaughtered if the owner at any time so require.

Compensation.

2.—(1.) The Local Authority shall out of Union Funds pay compensation as follows for cattle slaughtered under the authority of this Order :—

The compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed forty pounds.

(2.) The following provisions of the Act of 1878, and of The Animals (Ireland) Order, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to the case of cattle slaughtered under the authority of this Order :

(i.) Section 30 (*General provisions relative to slaughter and compensation*) of the Act of 1878 :

(ii.) Article 140 (*Withholding of compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order :

(iii.) Article 141 (*Ascertainment of value for compensation*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order :

(iv.) Article 142 (*Record of slaughter*) of The Animals (Ireland) Order :

Cleansing and Disinfection.

3. A Local Authority shall at their own expense cause the shed or other place in which a head of cattle has been kept in accordance with the provisions of this Order to be cleansed and disinfected, and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with or used about any such head of cattle to be disinfected, burnt, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, to the satisfaction of an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and no cattle shall be moved into such shed or other place until the same has been so cleansed and disinfected :—

And whereas the Local Authority of the Poor Law Union of Drogheda have failed to execute or enforce the provisions of the aforesaid Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888 :

Now, We, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do hereby empower Matthew Hedley, F.R.C.V.S., an Inspector of the Privy Council, to execute and enforce the provisions of the aforesaid Order, in respect of the Poor Law Union of Drogheda, or to procure the execution and enforcement thereof with all practicable speed.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 30th day of April, 1888.

Ashbourne, *C.* Abercorn.
Peter O'Brien.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888, No. II.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. II."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal brought from the Kingdom of Belgium.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of May, 1888.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton. P. J. Keenan.
Peter O'Brien.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1888, No. III.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order, 1888, No. III."

II. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Animals (Ireland) Order.

III. It shall not be lawful to import into or land in Ireland any Animal brought from the Port of Flushing in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 18th day of May, 1888.

Hedges Eyre Chatterton. P. J. Keenan.
Peter O'Brien.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

By the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland.

EDWD. SAXE-WEIMAR, General.
ASHBOURNE, O.

WE, the Lords Justices-General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886," and "The Animals (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1886," and of every

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other power enabling Us in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. The inspections of animals intended for exportation from the Port of Waterford, shall be made in the places described in the Schedule to this Order; and no other places shall be used for such inspections until this Order shall have been altered or revoked.
2. The Order dated the 1st day of August, 1884, relating to the Port of Waterford is hereby revoked.
3. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Given at Dublin Castle, the 30th day of October, 1888.

By Their Excellencies' Command,

A. R. WALLACE.

SCHEDULE TO ABOVE ORDER.

I. A yard belonging to the Great Western Railway Company (of England), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Marble-lane, and having an exit at Adelphi Wharf.

II. A yard belonging to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, situated in West Ward, in the city of Waterford, having an entrance and an exit at Sion-row-road.

III. A yard belonging to the Waterford Steam Ship Company (Limited), situated in Tower Ward, in the city of Waterford, entered from Rose-lane, and having exits at Adelphi Wharf and Marble-lane.

IV. A yard in the occupation of the Waterford and Aberdovey Steam Ship Company, situated in the Customhouse Ward, of the city of Waterford, having an entrance and exit at Conduit-lane.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER, No. 77.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

LONDONDERRY.

WE, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in Us vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886; and of every other power enabling Us in this behalf do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

Commencement.

1. This Order shall commence and take effect from and immediately after the date hereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order—

Defined District means such part or parts of a Poor Law Union as is or are described in the Schedule to this Order, or in any Order amending same.

The Metropolitan Market, or the Market, means the New Cattle Market, at Prussia-street, in the city of Dublin.

Lair means any place used as a place of rest for animals which are for shipment to Great Britain, or which are to be or have been exposed in the Metropolitan Market or at any public sale of animals in the Dublin Metropolis.

Cattle means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves.

Public sale includes a market or fair, and any sale, whether conducted by auction or not, which is open to the public, whether on payment of entrance money or other payment or not, whether it is held in a public place or not, and whether animals of different owners are exposed thereat or not; and includes also an exhibition.

Expose means expose for sale, or in any manner put up or offer for sale, or exhibit at an exhibition.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Revocation of the Pleuro-Pneumonia Order, No. XXI.

3. The Pleuro-pneumonia Order, No. XXI., is hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not revive any Order or part of any Order revoked by or otherwise affect the past operation of that Order, or invalidate or make unlawful anything done under the Order hereby revoked, or affect any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder, before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, the said Order hereby revoked, before the commencement of this Order.

4. No head of cattle that is or that may be hereafter in the Defined Districts shall be moved out of those districts by land or water, or shall be exposed in the market, except as hereinafter provided.

5. All cattle that are or that may be hereafter in the Defined Districts, except as hereinafter provided, shall be branded forthwith in a distinct and legible manner, and afterwards so kept branded by and at the expense of the Owner or the Occupier of the lands, premises, or other place on which the cattle are or may hereafter be, in the following manner, namely :—

The cattle in Defined District No. I., shall be branded with the marks, N ⋀, and the cattle in Defined District No. II., shall be branded with the marks, S ⋀.

Each such mark shall be one inch in length, and shall be burned upon the outer portion of the right fore-hoof and of the right horn.

6.—(i.) Cattle not affected with Pleuro-pneumonia may be moved by land out of such parts of the Defined Districts as are not comprised in a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, for purposes of feeding and breeding, with a licence of the Local Authority in the name of the Owner of such cattle, on a certificate of a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the cattle to be moved are not affected with Pleuro-pneumonia, and have not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been exposed to the infection of Pleuro-pneumonia.

(ii.) The licence shall specify the purpose for which, the place to which, and the person to whom, the cattle are to be moved.

(iii.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence, shall not be moved at any time afterwards except with a further licence of the Local Authority in the name of the Owner of such cattle, the granting of which shall be subject to the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

(iv.) If the cattle are to be moved into the district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of that other Local Authority, indorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(v.) The cattle, after they are received at the place specified in the licence of that other Local Authority, shall not be moved at any time afterwards except with a further licence of that other Local Authority in the name of the Owner of such cattle, the granting of which shall be subject to the consent of the Lord Lieutenant, and if the cattle are to be moved into the

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district of another Local Authority, there shall also be requisite a licence of such other Local Authority endorsed on or referring to the first-mentioned licence.

(vi.) All cattle in contact or grazing with any cattle moved from the Defined Districts, as provided in this Article, shall be branded and kept branded in the manner specified in Article 5 of this Order; and shall not be moved except with a licence of the Local Authority, and subject to the conditions provided with respect to the cattle moved from the Defined Districts for purposes of feeding or breeding.

(vii.) The owner or person having charge of any place to which cattle are moved from the Defined Districts as provided in this Article shall, within 48 hours after any addition to or diminution of the number of cattle, give notice in writing of the fact thereof to the nearest police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such licence is situate.

(viii.) The form of licence (No. 4) given in the first Schedule to the Animals (Ireland) Order, may be used for the purposes of this Article, and may be varied accordingly.

Regulations as to Certificates and Licences.

7. The person granting a Movement Licence under this Order shall forthwith send a copy of such Licence to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office.

8.—(i.) A Movement Licence granted under this Order is not available except when accompanied by the certificate on which it is granted.

(ii.) The person granting such Movement Licence under this Order, shall, for the identification of each certificate produced to him, mark the same by signing his name thereon, with the date of the production thereof to him.

(iii.) The person granting such Movement Licence shall deliver the certificate produced to him, when so marked, with the Licence, to the person receiving the Licence from him.

9. Every Movement Licence and certificate granted under the provisions of this Order, shall, after the expiration of the period for which such Licence is available, be delivered with all practicable speed, by the person in charge of the cattle moved, at the nearest Police station of the district in which the place where the cattle were moved under such Licence is situate.

Regulations as to Metropolitan Market.

10. Cattle which are brought from a place outside the Defined Districts, not being a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, may be exposed for sale in the market; and all such cattle which are intended for sale in the market, and for subsequent exportation to Great Britain shall, within the Defined Districts, be rested only in a place licensed as a lair by the Lord Lieutenant.

11. All cattle which have been exposed in the market on movement therefrom, if—

A.—*Sold for Slaughter outside the Defined Districts.*

(i.) shall be branded with the letter M, six inches long;

(ii.) shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed; and

(iii.) shall be moved direct to their destination outside the Defined Districts and shall not be herded with other cattle except such as are for immediate slaughter; and

(iv.) shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public sale in or out of the Defined Districts; and if—

B.—*Sold for Export.*

(i.) shall be branded with the letter E, six inches long;

(ii.) shall be exported within forty-eight hours after the day on which they are so exposed for sale; and

(iii.) shall not, during that time, be again exposed at any public sale in or out of the Defined Districts; and if—

C.—*Sold for grazing or other purposes outside the Defined Districts, or unsold.*

(i.) shall be branded with the letter O, six inches long, and

(ii.) shall be moved direct to their destination outside the Defined Districts, not being a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia; and if—

D.—*Sold for Slaughter or for other purposes within the Defined Districts*

(i.) shall be branded with the letter X, six inches long; and

(ii.) shall, if not slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed, be branded in the manner specified in Article 5 of this Order.

E.—*Movement into another District.*

The movement of cattle under the provisions of this Article to a place in the district of another Local Authority shall also be subject to the Regulations made by such Local Authority under the Movement into District (Pleuro-pneumonia) Order of 1887.

Special Market for Sale of Fat Cattle within the Defined Districts only.

12. Fat Cattle not affected with Pleuro-pneumonia which are within the Defined Districts, and which are branded in the manner prescribed in Article 5 of this Order, may be moved from any place within the Defined Districts, not being a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, to the market, and exposed therein for sale, such sale to be held only on each Wednesday, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A.M. and 1 o'clock, P.M.; and all such cattle on movement therefrom, if—

A.—*Sold for Slaughter outside the Defined Districts.*

(i.) shall be branded with the letter M, six inches long;

(ii.) shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed, and,

(iii.) shall be moved direct to their destination outside the Defined Districts and shall not be herded with other cattle except such as are for immediate slaughter, and if the movement be into the District of another Local Authority, such movement shall be subject to the regulations of that other Local Authority, under the Movement into District (Pleuro-pneumonia) Order of 1887; and

(iv.) shall not, during those five days, be exposed at any public sale in or out of the Defined Districts; and if—

B.—*Sold for Slaughter within the Defined Districts.*

(i.) shall be branded with the letter X, six inches long; and

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(ii.) shall be slaughtered within five days after the day on which they are so exposed; and if—

C.—Unsold.

(i.) may be moved to a place within the Defined Districts not being a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia.

13. All brand marks referred to in Articles 11 and 12 of this Order, except as specified in Article 11, D. (ii.) shall be placed upon the left hind quarter of each head of cattle, and such branding shall be done with the following composition, namely:—Rosin, seven parts; oil of turpentine, two parts; and blue or red ochre, one part; melted and used warm:—by and at the expense of the owner, consignee, or other person exposing or in charge of the cattle.

Excepted from Order.

14. The provisions of this Order shall not affect—

(i.) Cattle which are brought from a place outside the Defined Districts, not being a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, direct to the port of Dublin for exportation, provided that such cattle are shipped on the day of their arrival at the port, or if not so shipped are rested only in a fair licensed by the Lord Lieutenant, and are exported within twenty-four hours after the day of their arrival;

(ii.) Cattle which are brought from a place outside the Defined Districts, not being a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia, and which are moved direct through the Defined Districts to a place outside the Defined Districts, not being a place infected with Pleuro-pneumonia;

(iii.) Cattle imported from Great Britain with the consent of the Lord Lieutenant and moved to a place outside the Defined Districts;

(iv.) Cattle brought from a place outside the Defined Districts and exhibited at the shows of the Royal Dublin Society held at Ball's Bridge.

Offences.

15.—(1.) If a head of cattle is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions of a Movement Licence thereunder, the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement, and the person moving or conveying the head of cattle, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it, knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(2.) If a person in charge of cattle being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence and certificate are necessary, fails to deliver such Licence and certificate at a Police station or other place, as required by this Order, or fails to give any notice which he is required to give by this Order, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(3.) If a head of cattle is not marked or branded, and kept branded, as required by this Order, the owner or occupier of the lands, premises or other place on which the head of cattle is, the owner or person in charge of the same, the owner, consignee, or other person exposing the same, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the purchaser thereof, and the person or company holding the sale, and the auctioneer, if any, or other person conducting the sale, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(4.) If any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order, by clipping or washing, or in any other manner, takes out, effaces, or obliterates, or attempts to take out, efface, or obliterate, any mark branded on a head of cattle, as required by this Order, the person doing the same, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the same to be done, and the owner of the head of cattle, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

(5.) If a head of cattle is not slaughtered or exported as required by this Order, the person failing to cause the same to be so slaughtered or exported, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1878.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, the 4th day of February, 1889.

Edward Saxe-Weimar, *General.*

Ashbourne, *C.*	Leinster.
Arthur James Balfour.	W. H. F. Cogan.
Ion T. Hamilton.	Peter O'Brien.

SCHEDULE.

Defined District No. I.

A district comprising that part of the city of Dublin within the poor law union of North Dublin (save and except the Dublin Metropolitan Market), and comprising also so much of the said union as lies within the following boundaries, that is to say:—

From Ballybough-bridge along the Municipal Boundary of the city of Dublin, by Ballybough-road, Clonliffe-road, and Jones's-road, to the Royal Canal at Clonliffe-bridge, thence along the Royal Canal by Binn's-bridge to Westmoreland-bridge, from Westmoreland-bridge by the Glasnevin-road to Glasnevin-bridge, and from thence by the river Tolka to Ballybough-bridge, including the portions of said roads between the Royal Canal and the Tolka river; and including also the townland of Glasnevin, in the said poor law union.

Defined District No. II.

A district comprising that part of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District within the poor law union of South Dublin.

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II.—EXPENDITURE.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Amounts assessed on the several Unions in Ireland by Sealed Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland dated the 5th May, 1888,* and placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund in pursuance of Section 83 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.

Union.	Amount Assessed. £	s.	d.	Union.	Amount Assessed. £	s.	d.	Union.	Amount Assessed. £	s.	d.
Abbeyleix,	88	15	1¾	Dingle,	23	16	9½	Mallow,	111	0	3¼
Antrim,	131	3	0¾	Donegal,	35	17	4	Manorhamilton,	45	8	9
Ardee,	98	7	1½	Downpatrick,	185	8	10	Midleton,	98	4	9¾
Armagh,	214	10	8¾	Drogheda,	130	6	4	Milford,	31	4	9½
Athlone,	92	1	7½	Dromore West,	38	7	10	Millstreet,	29	4	1½
Athy,	115	13	10	Dublin, North,	416	9	6¼	Mitchelstown,	51	2	11¼
Bailieborough,	49	1	2½	Dublin, South,	727	0	10½	Mohill,	41	2	10½
Ballina,	51	10	7½	Dundalk,	113	9	1¼	Monaghan,	98	18	11¾
Ballinasloe,	81	6	11	Dunfanaghy,	11	19	2¾	Mount Bellew,	42	1	10½
Ballinrobe,	62	17	10½	Dungannon,	99	9	10¼	Mountmelick,	107	3	1
Ballycastle,	46	10	6	Dungarvan,	55	14	5	Mullingar,	165	0	4¼
Ballymahon,	64	11	3	Dunmanway,	34	16	0½	Naas,	159	8	8½
Ballymena,	136	4	6½	Dunshaughlin,	110	3	9	Navan,	103	5	7½
Ballymoney,	86	11	10	Edenderry,	99	8	5½	Nenagh,	98	4	11¼
Ballyshannon,	52	13	10¼	Ennis,	77	8	9¼	Newcastle,	65	15	9¼
Ballyvaghan,	20	12	9¼	Enniscorthy,	115	14	4¾	New Ross,	108	16	11¼
Balrothery,	99	15	8¾	Enniskillen,	111	16	2¾	Newry,	177	8	7
Baltinglass,	76	16	10½	Ennistymon,	38	8	2¾	Newtownards,	147	1	9¼
Banbridge,	165	19	4¾	Fermoy,	107	15	2¾	Oldcastle,	65	7	3¾
Bandon,	76	17	7¼	Galway,	68	14	7½	Omagh,	99	2	9¼
Bantry,	23	2	4¼	Glennamaddy,	33	1	6¼	Oughterard,	15	10	3½
Bawnboy,	41	19	1½	Glenties,	21	5	7¾	Parsonstown,	107	1	1
Belfast,	787	19	4¾	Glin,	29	13	7¼	Portumna,	36	17	3
Belmullet,	11	6	9¼	Gorey,	83	16	2¼	Rathdown,	282	0	7
Borrisokane,	43	8	8¼	Gort,	44	18	9	Rathdrum,	133	15	2¾
Boyle,	77	5	6½	Gortin,	20	9	0	Rathkeale,	58	11	7¼
Caherciveen,	23	17	2½	Granard,	89	7	6¾	Roscommon,	67	2	5¼
Callan,	75	6	11	Inishowen,	40	12	1¼	Roscrea,	95	6	2½
Carlow,	156	8	6½	Irvinestown,	51	4	4¾	Scariff,	27	6	10¼
Carrickmacross,	62	11	7¼	Kanturk,	80	11	7¼	Shillelagh,	52	6	10¾
Carrick-on-Shannon,	50	6	6	Kells,	100	12	0½	Skibbereen,	48	18	0½
Carrick-on-Suir,	82	0	5¼	Kenmare,	20	8	1½	Skull,	15	14	8½
Cashel,	119	0	4½	Kilkeel,	46	1	3¾	Sligo,	103	4	1
Castlebar,	48	9	10½	Kilkenny,	104	1	1½	Strabane,	104	8	2½
Castleblayney,	79	0	7¼	Killadysert,	96	9	3¾	Stranorlar,	31	13	9½
Castlecomer,	33	8	5¾	Killala,	21	5	2¼	Strokestown,	52	16	6¼
Castlederg,	27	10	11½	Killarney,	79	13	5½	Swineford,	42	13	11
Castlerea,	76	1	0	Kilmacthomas,	34	12	9¼	Thomastown,	68	17	11
Castletown,	12	9	11¼	Kilmallock,	142	15	4½	Thurles,	94	8	9
Cavan,	118	19	11¾	Kilrush,	55	0	8	Tipperary,	148	15	10¾
Celbridge,	119	6	5¾	Kinsale,	62	10	11	Tobercurry,	42	9	11¾
Claremorris,	44	6	5¾	Larne,	106	8	11	Tralee,	91	7	6½
Clifden,	18	4	5¾	Letterkenny,	39	17	10½	Trim,	113	10	1
Clogheen,	66	3	0½	Limavady,	71	8	6½	Tuam,	80	0	7½
Clogher,	58	10	9¼	Limerick,	205	3	8¼	Tulla,	34	16	1½
Clonakilty,	53	1	2¾	Lisburn,	183	19	2	Tullamore,	86	13	9½
Clones,	60	0	8¼	Lismore,	59	2	0¾	Urlingford,	50	15	0½
Clonmel,	74	13	8½	Lisnaskea,	60	8	11½	Waterford,	160	6	5
Coleraine,	106	8	3¾	Listowel,	56	2	8	Westport,	46	4	7
Cookstown,	68	2	9¾	Londonderry,	170	8	0¼	Wexford,	112	16	8¾
Cootehill,	76	4	0½	Longford,	63	4	0¾	Youghal,	62	5	0½
Cork,	371	6	2¾	Loughrea,	79	9	8¼				
Corrofin,	91	4	3¾	Lurgan,	150	4	5¾				
Croom,	65	17	4¼	Macroom,	66	11	4¼				
Delvin,	55	2	2¼	Magherafelt,	96	1	3¾	Total,	14,497	9	4

* The previous assessment amounting to £14,477 8s. 4½d., was made on the 27th May, 1887. For Statements showing how this Fund is expended, see following Tables.

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TABLE 2.—Expenditure of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, during the Year 1888.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A.—EXPENDITURE DEFRAYED OUT OF PARLIAMENTARY VOTE.		
I.—Salaries:		
Officers in Central Office of Veterinary Department,	2,228 13 8	
Travelling Inspectors,	600 0 0	
Officers engaged in Portal Inspection,	8,466 8 6	
II.—Travelling Expenses,	872 15 2	
III.—Incidents,	42 17 5	
		12,210 16 4
B.—EXPENDITURE DEFRAYED OUT OF GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND.		
I. Net Expenditure incurred in carrying out the provisions of the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888 in the Poor Law Unions of Drogheda, North Dublin, and South Dublin, the Local Authorities having failed to carry out the Order themselves, (a),	14,719 3 9	
II.—Amount recouped to Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) in respect of their Expenditure, (b),	6,889 7 7	
III.—Amount recouped to Urban Sanitary Authorities in respect of their Expenditure, (c),	385 9 10	
IV.—General Veterinary Inspection and Incidents,	196 9 11	
		21,690 11 1
Total Expenditure,		£33,901 7 5

(a) For particulars of this expenditure see Table 3.
(b) For statement in detail of expenditure of Local Authorities see Table 4.
(c) For statement in detail of expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities see Table 5.

TABLE 3.—Expenditure incurred in carrying out the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888 in the several Unions in which the disease appeared during the period ended 31st December, 1888, and particulars relative to the *post-mortem* examination of the lungs of the Slaughtered Cattle.

UNIONS.	Number of Cattle slaughtered or removed for slaughter.	Result of *Post-Mortem* Examinations. Number of cases in which lungs were affected with Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Number of cases in which the lungs were affected with Tuberculosis.	Total Number of Cases of Disease.	Amount of Compensation paid.	Other Expenses.	Total Gross Expenditure.	Amount of proceeds of Sale of Carcases.	Total Net Expenditure.	Net loss to Union after payment of half cost from General Cattle Diseases Fund.
I. Unions in which the Order has been carried out by the Veterinary Department—					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drogheda,	10	1	–	1	161 10 0	–	161 10 0	92 1 7	129 8 5	94 14 2
North Dublin,	830	211	68	276	10,660 16 [illegible]	447 2 0	11,107 17 6	5,134 1 0	6,009 10 5	3,001 18 0
South Dublin,	1,422	394	78	462	17,072 1 [illegible]	845 16 0	18,817 17 2	10,961 18 3	8,589 18 11	4,202 12 6
Total,	2,258	636	146	682	28,824 6 2	1,092 18 0	30,117 4 7	15,388 0 10	14,719 3 9	7,366 11 8
II. Unions in which the Local Authorities have carried out the Order—										
Ardee,	11	2	–	2	124 0 0	–	124 0 0	27 10 0	96 10 0	48 5 0
Ballrothery,	45	–	–	–	346 10 0	16 11 0	362 1 5	222 0 11	140 0 0	70 0 6
Baltinglass,	7	1	–	1	66 0 0	5 8 4	71 8 4	–	71 8 4	85 14 2
Dunshaughlin,	37	6	–	6	520 5 [illegible]	–	520 5 9	409 9 9	211 5 9	106 10 4
Navan,	21	4	–	4	366 0 [illegible]	1 17 0	270 0 0	103 3 0	166 17 0	83 8 9
Rathdown,	229	34	15	49	2,267 18 0	66 3 4	2,306 1 4	951 19 8	1,354 4 11	677 8 6
Total,	670	47	10	62	3,002 16 0	81 0 7	3,759 16 7	1,719 12 7	2,040 6 0	1,020 8 11
GROSS TOTAL FOR ALL IRELAND,	2,638	636	161	744	32,617 4 8	1,366 16 0	33,871 8 2	17,111 13 0	16,759 6 0	8,379 14 8

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TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the Year 1888.

Unions.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.						Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals Slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. Antrim.							
Antrim,	–	–	–	55 0 0	0 18 9	55 18 9	27 19 5
Ballycastle,	–	–	–	8 0 0	1 8 0	9 8 0	4 0 0
Ballymena,	–	–	–	7 10 0	–	7 10 0	–
Ballymoney,	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	10 0 0	5 0 0
Belfast,	–	–	–	154 10 0	–	154 10 0	58 10 0
Larne,	–	–	–	21 10 0	–	21 10 0	–
Lisburn,	–	–	–	28 12 6	3 5 0	31 17 6	21 0 0
Co. Armagh.							
Armagh,	–	–	–	80 0 0	–	80 0 0	40 0 0
Lurgan,	–	–	–	55 0 0	–	55 0 0	27 10 0
Co. Cavan.							
Ballieborough,	–	–	–	19 10 6	–	19 10 6	9 5 3
Bawnboy,	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	15 8 9
Cavan,	–	–	–	64 0 0	–	64 0 0	32 5 3
Cootehill,	–	–	–	68 10 0	–	68 10 0	37 15 0
Co. Donegal.							
Ballyshannon,	–	–	–	25 0 0	–	25 0 0	10 0 0
Donegal,	–	–	–	15 0 0	–	15 0 0	9 7 6
Dunfanaghy,	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	–
Glenties,	–	–	–	6 12 3	0 11 6	7 3 9	0 10 0
Inishowen,	–	–	–	6 0 0	–	6 0 0	–
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	15 0 0
Milford,	–	–	–	45 0 0	–	45 0 0	16 17 6
Stranorlar,	–	–	–	1 10 6	–	1 10 6	1 8 3
Co. Down.							
Banbridge,	–	–	–	62 15 0	1 9 7	64 4 7	17 5 0
Downpatrick,	–	–	–	14 10 0	1 15 0	16 5 0	7 5 0
Kilkeel,	–	–	–	10 10 0	–	10 10 0	4 4 0
Newry,	–	–	–	92 0 0	–	92 0 0	46 0 0
Newtownards,	–	–	–	15 0 0	5 9 6	20 9 6	6 0 0
Co. Fermanagh.							
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	87 16 6	0 6 0	68 2 6	35 15 0
Irvinestown,	–	–	–	21 6 3	–	21 6 3	10 13 1
Lisnaskea,	–	–	–	28 2 6	1 4 0	29 6 6	14 13 3
Co. Londonderry.							
Coleraine,	–	–	–	32 15 0	7 18 3	40 13 3	16 7 6
Limavady,	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	14 0 0
Londonderry,	–	–	–	62 11 0	14 18 6	77 9 6	34 18 0
Magherafelt,	–	–	–	30 5 0	–	30 5 0	15 2 6
Co. Monaghan.							
Carrickmacross,	–	–	–	92 0 0	–	92 0 0	46 0 0
Castleblayney,	–	–	–	32 15 0	–	32 15 0	20 2 6
Clones,	–	–	–	19 14 0	–	19 14 0	9 17 0
Monaghan,	–	–	–	6 0 0	–	6 0 0	–
Co. Tyrone.							
Castlederg,	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	10 0 0	7 2 0
Clogher,	–	–	–	23 10 0	–	23 10 0	22 5 0
Cookstown,	–	–	–	20 0 0	1 2 0	21 2 0	10 0 0
Dungannon,	–	–	–	46 16 0	2 10 9	49 6 9	15 18 0
Gortin,	–	–	–	1 5 0	–	1 5 0	–
Omagh,	–	–	–	18 0 0	–	18 0 0	7 0 0
Strabane,	–	–	–	7 10 0	–	7 10 0	–
TOTAL, ULSTER,	–	–	–	1,506 7 0	42 16 10	1,549 3 10	692 4 9

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1888, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

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TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the year 1888—*continued.*

Unions.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.												Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered			Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.				
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. CLARE.							
Ballyvaghan,	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	10 0 0	–
Corrofin,	–	–	–	13 19 0	–	13 19 0	–
Ennis,	–	–	–	12 0 0	1 12 0	13 12 0	–
Ennistymon,	–	–	–	11 0 0	0 17 6	11 17 6	–
Killadysert,	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	10 0 0	–
Kilrush,	–	–	–	33 13 0	–	33 13 0	14 7 6
Scariff,	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	–
Tulla,	–	–	–	28 10 0	–	28 10 0	10 10 0
Co. CORK.							
Bandon,	–	–	–	48 2 0	–	48 2 0	23 3 0
Bantry,	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	–
Castletown,	–	–	–	12 0 0	–	12 0 0	6 0 0
Clonakilty,	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	–
Cork,	–	–	–	133 18 7	–	133 18 7	–
Dunmanway,	–	–	–	8 0 9	–	8 0 9	3 15 0
Fermoy,	–	–	–	47 10 0	0 18 0	48 8 0	23 19 1
Kanturk,	–	–	–	63 0 0	4 0 0	67 0 0	47 6 0
Kinsale,	–	–	–	32 12 0	2 7 3	34 19 3	16 0 0
Macroom,	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	17 10 0
Mallow,	–	–	–	44 0 0	0 3 0	44 3 0	21 0 0
Midleton,	–	–	–	62 12 0	3 16 0	66 8 0	32 16 9
Millstreet,	–	–	–	26 0 0	–	26 0 0	–
Mitchelstown,	–	–	–	46 0 0	1 11 9	47 11 9	21 11 6
Skibbereen,	–	–	–	36 0 0	–	36 0 0	18 0 0
Skull,	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	15 0 0
Youghal,	–	–	–	112 0 0	3 3 6	115 3 6	71 10 0
Co. KERRY.							
Caherciveen,	–	–	–	38 7 6	0 5 0	38 12 6	40 10 0
Dingle,	–	–	–	6 0 0	–	6 0 0	3 6 0
Kenmare,	–	–	–	16 0 0	–	16 0 0	–
Killarney,	–	–	–	40 0 0	–	40 0 0	–
Listowel,	–	–	–	82 1 6	2 0 6	84 2 0	41 3 9
Tralee,	–	–	–	105 0 0	–	105 0 0	123 12 7
Co. LIMERICK.							
Croom,	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	11 6 0
Glin,	–	–	–	27 17 9	–	27 17 9	–
Kilmallock,	–	–	–	80 0 0	–	80 0 0	92 10 0
Limerick,	–	–	–	86 4 9	–	86 4 9	–
Newcastle,	†22 12 6	–	22 12 6	60 0 0	0 8 0	83 0 6	48 19 9
Rathkeale,	–	–	–	98 0 0	–	98 0 0	44 10 0
Co. TIPPERARY.							
Borrisokane,	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	7 10 0
Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	–	93 0 0	0 3 11	93 3 11	48 10 0
Cashel,	–	–	–	80 0 0	–	80 0 0	40 0 0
Clogheen,	–	–	–	70 0 0	–	70 0 0	35 0 0
Clonmel,	–	–	–	84 0 0	–	84 0 0	42 0 0
Nenagh,	–	–	–	70 0 0	–	70 0 0	35 0 0
Roscrea,	–	–	–	28 11 6	2 12 0	31 3 6	18 2 9
Thurles,	–	–	–	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	15 0 0
Tipperary,	–	–	–	90 0 0	–	90 0 0	–
Co. WATERFORD.							
Dungarvan,	–	–	–	63 13 11	0 3 6	63 17 6	88 18 2
Kilmacthomas,	†44 15 0	–	44 15 0	65 0 0	0 16 0	110 11 0	57 2 4
Lismore,	–	–	–	45 19 0	–	45 19 0	18 4 0
Waterford,	†104 0 6	–	104 0 6	163 16 6	1 10 6	269 7 6	113 14 6
TOTAL, MUNSTER,	171 8 0	–	171 8 0	2,484 9 9	26 8 6	2,682 6 2	1,263 12 8

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1888, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for slaughtered swine only

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TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the year 1888—*continued.*

Unions.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.																		Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.									Salaries and Allowances of Officers.			Other Expenses.			Total Expenditure.			
	Diseased Animals.			Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones			Total.												
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.																			
Co. CARLOW.																			
Carlow,	–			–			–			50	0	0	–			50	0	0	–
Co. DUBLIN.																			
Balrothery,	22	10	0	124	9	1	146	19	1	212	0	0	80	19	10	439	18	11	173 2 1
Dublin, North,	582	5	0	–			582	6	0	592	16	0	79	4	7	1,254	5	7	262 2 3
Dublin, South,	1,473	12	6	–			1,473	12	6	712	1	4	17	18	1	2,203	11	11	440 17 9
Rathdown,	337	3	1	1,388	1	7	1,725	4	8	407	3	0	120	7	1	2,252	14	9	1,117 9 7
Co. KILDARE.																			
Athy,	†0	11	6	–			0	11	6	117	0	0	0	8	0	117	18	6	58 10 0
Celbridge,	–			–			–			102	0	0	1	12	5	103	12	5	66 7 8
Naas,	†13	0	3	–			13	0	3	82	4	0	3	0	7	98	4	10	154 10 2
Co. KILKENNY.																			
Callan,	–			–			–			42	0	0	–			42	0	0	–
Castlecomer,	–			–			–			16	15	0	0	2	6	16	17	6	6 3 8
Kilkenny,	–			–			–			65	10	0	–			65	10	0	32 15 10
Thomastown,	–			–			–			82	17	8	–			82	17	8	41 8 10
Urlingford,	–			–			–			25	0	0	–			25	0	0	6 5 0
KING'S CO.																			
Edenderry,	–			–			–			19	10	0	–			12	10	0	7 2 6
Parsonstown,	–			–			–			70	0	0	–			70	0	0	35 0 0
Tullamore,	–			–			–			51	10	0	–			51	10	0	25 15 0
Co. LONGFORD.																			
Ballymahon,	–			–			–			70	0	0	–			70	0	0	35 0 0
Granard,	–			–			–			58	0	0	–			58	0	0	38 5 0
Longford,	–			–			–			70	0	0	–			70	0	0	17 10 0
Co. LOUTH.																			
Ardee,	33	15	0	88	10	0	130	5	0	27	10	0	0	11	0	158	6	0	114 13 0
Drogheda,	6	15	0	–			6	15	0	114	0	0	7	19	1	128	14	1	58 6 3
Dundalk,	–			–			–			94	0	0	3	7	0	97	7	0	58 15 0
Co. MEATH.																			
Dunshaughlin,	26	17	6	303	15	9	330	13	3	109	4	0	0	12	8	440	8	11	360 18 3
Kells,	†4	0	0	–			4	0	0	101	3	4	7	8	0	112	9	4	92 9 9
Navan,	29	6	3	165	0	0	194	6	3	70	14	0	8	15	10	274	16	1	145 3 6
Oldcastle,	–			–			–			37	0	0	–			37	0	0	18 10 0
Trim,	–			–			–			85	4	0	2	4	10	87	8	10	43 4 0
QUEEN'S CO.																			
Abbeyleix,	†4	0	0	–			4	0	0	42	0	0	0	11	6	46	11	6	14 2 6
Mountmellick,	–			–			–			30	0	0	–			30	0	0	–
Co. WESTMEATH.																			
Athlone,	–			–			–			32	16	5	0	16	3	33	12	8	17 3 4
Delvin,	–			–			–			22	0	0	–			22	0	0	–
Mullingar,	–			–			–			77	10	0	2	11	0	80	1	0	27 14 9
Co. WEXFORD.																			
Enniscorthy,	–			–			–			236	6	0	–			236	6	0	15 0 0
Gorey,	†71	15	0	–			71	15	0	99	15	0	1	4	8	172	14	6	65 10 6
New Ross,	–			–			–			116	0	0	–			116	0	0	29 0 0
Wexford,	–			–			–			60	0	0	2	8	0	62	8	0	47 10 3
Co. WICKLOW.																			
Baltinglass,	38	17	6	187	10	0	226	7	6	70	0	0	11	3	2	307	10	8	153 15 4
Rathdrum,	†8	14	6	–			8	14	6	65	0	0	–			73	14	6	39 19 9
Shillelagh,	†42	2	6	–			42	9	6	74	0	0	–			116	2	6	87 11 0
TOTAL, LEINSTER,	2,685	12	7	2,265	6	6	4,960	19	0	4,410	2	9	354	4	1	9,725	12	10	3,906 6 7

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1888, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

† In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for slaughtered swine only.

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TABLE 4.—Expenditure of Local Authorities (Boards of Guardians) during the year 1888—*continued.*

Unions.	Expenditure of Local Authorities.					Amount repaid during the year to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund.*
	Compensation to the Owners of Cattle and Swine Slaughtered.					
	Diseased Animals.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased ones.	Total.	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure	
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Co. GALWAY.							
Ballinasloe,	†2 0 0	–	2 0 0	40 15 4	–	42 15 4	15 7 6
Clifden,	–	–	–	25 0 0	–	25 0 0	12 10 0
Galway,	†3 17 6	–	3 17 8	50 0 0	0 14 0	54 11 6	25 0 0
Glennamaddy,	–	–	–	35 0 0	–	35 0 0	–
Gort,	–	–	–	4 0 0	–	4 0 0	–
Loughrea,	–	–	–	25 0 0	–	25 0 0	12 10 0
Mount Bellew,	–	–	–	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	10 0 0
Oughterard,	–	–	–	10 0 0	–	10 0 0	5 0 0
Portumna,	–	–	–	35 0 0	–	35 0 0	–
Tuam,	–	–	–	54 0 0	–	54 0 0	26 17 8
Co. LEITRIM.							
Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	–	70 0 0	0 0 0	70 6 0	26 5 0
Manorhamilton,	–	–	–	41 12 0	–	41 12 0	22 12 6
Mohill,	–	–	–	66 19 4	–	86 19 4	39 5 8
Co. MAYO.							
Ballina,	–	–	–	111 0 8	–	111 0 8	–
Ballinrobe,	–	–	–	70 0 0	–	70 0 0	–
Belmullet,	–	–	–	33 1 4	–	33 1 4	31 3 10
Castlebar,	–	–	–	56 6 10	–	56 8 10	28 4 5
Claremorris,	–	–	–	15 0 0	0 7 6	15 7 6	26 0 6
Killala,	–	–	–	64 0 4	–	64 0 4	–
Swineford,	–	–	–	96 17 8	–	96 17 8	24 4 5
Westport,	–	–	–	35 15 0	–	35 15 0	–
Co. ROSCOMMON.							
Boyle,	–	–	–	82 0 0	–	82 0 0	41 0 0
Castlereen,	–	–	–	90 0 0	–	90 0 0	45 0 0
Roscommon,	–	–	–	40 0 0	–	40 0 0	17 10 0
Strokestown,	–	–	–	73 6 6	–	73 8 6	36 16 2
Co. SLIGO.							
Dromore, West,	–	–	–	36 9 9	3 15 0	40 4 9	18 19 7
Sligo,	–	–	–	90 2 0	–	90 2 0	55 16 6
Tobercurry,	–	–	–	34 2 3	–	34 2 3	7 0 6
TOTAL, CONNAUGHT,	5 17 6	–	5 17 6	1,405 13 0	5 2 6	1,416 13 0	527 3 7
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.							
ULSTER,	–	–	–	1,506 7 0	42 16 10	1,549 3 10	692 4 0
MUNSTER,	171 6 0	–	171 6 0	2,484 9 9	26 8 5	2,682 6 2	1,263 19 8
LEINSTER,	2,695 12 7	9,265 6 5	4,960 19 0	4,410 9 9	354 4 1	9,725 12 10	3,906 6 7
CONNAUGHT,	5 17 6	–	5 17 6	1,405 13 0	5 2 6	1,416 13 0	527 3 7
TOTAL, IRELAND,	2,872 18 1 ‡	2,265 6 5	5,138 4 6	9,806 19 6	428 11 10	15,373 15 10	6,399 7 7

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Local Authorities during the year 1888, in respect of Expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.
† In these cases the amounts entered represent compensation paid for slaughtered swine only.
‡ Of this total the sum of £321 10*s.* 3*d.* was paid as compensation for slaughtered swine.

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TABLE 5.—Expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities under the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, in the execution of Orders made under Section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, as amended by Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, during the year 1888.

Urban Sanitary Authorities.	Expenditure of Urban Sanitary Authorities. Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Amount repaid during the year to the Urban Sanitary Authorities from the General Cattle Disease Fund.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	10 0 0	–	10 0 0	–
Athlone,	–	–	–	–
Ballinasloe,	–	–	–	–
Ballymena,	–	–	–	–
Banbridge,	5 0 0	–	5 0 0	–
Bangor,	–	–	–	–
Belfast,	26 0 0	–	26 0 0	24 0 0
Bisekrock,	20 0 0	4 19 0	24 19 6	5 0 0
Bray,	19 10 0	–	19 10 0	14 12 8
Carlow,	6 0 0	1 5 5	7 5 5	–
Carrickfergus,	–	–	–	–
Carrick-on-Suir,	20 0 0	0 19 6	20 19 6	12 19 5
Cashel,	–	–	–	–
Clonakilty,	–	–	–	–
Clonmel,	–	–	–	–
Clontarf,	25 0 0	–	25 0 0	16 13 0
Coleraine,	–	–	–	–
Coutehill,	–	–	–	–
Cork,	–	–	–	–
Dalkey,	10 0 0	1 8 0	11 8 0	3 15 0
Drogheda,	27 0 0	–	27 0 0	–
Dromore,	–	–	–	–
Drumcondra, Clonliffe & Glasnevin	32 0 0	–	32 0 0	16 0 0
Dublin,	336 9 8	10 7 0	346 16 8	217 18 7
Dundalk,	–	–	–	–
Dungarvan,	–	–	–	–
Enniscorthy,	–	–	–	–
Enniskillen,	–	–	–	–
Fermoy,	–	–	–	–
Galway,	–	–	–	–
Holywood,	–	–	–	–
Kells,	–	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–
Killarney,	–	–	–	–
Kilmainham,	20 16 8	–	20 16 8	14 2 0
Kilrush,	–	–	–	–
Kingstown,	25 0 0	5 0 0	30 0 0	11 17 0
Kinsale,	–	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	–	–	–	–
Lisburn,	–	–	–	–
Listowel,	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	35 12 0	–	35 12 0	26 17 0
Lurgan,	5 0 0	–	5 0 0	–
Monaghan,	–	–	–	–
Navan,	–	–	–	–
New Ross,	–		–	–
Newry,	5 0 0	–	5 0 0	2 10 0
Newtownards,	–	–	–	–
Parsonstown,	–	–	–	–
Pembroke,	20 16 0	2 5 0	23 1 0	16 3 4
Portadown,	–	–	–	–
Queenstown,	–	–	–	–
Rathmines and Rathgar.	26 8 8	2 2 0	28 8 8	–
Sligo,	–	–	–	–
Templemore,	–	–	–	–
Thurles,	–	–	–	–
Tralee,	–	–	–	–
Trim,	–	–	–	–
Warrenpoint,	5 0 0	–	5 0 0	3 2 6
Waterford,	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	–	–	–	–
Wicklow,	–	–	–	–
Youghal,	–	–	–	–
TOTAL, £	680 11 0	28 6 8	708 17 5	385 9 10

* In many cases the amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to Urban Sanitary Authorities during the year 1888, in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

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III.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE showing the Number of Live Stock in Ireland in each year from 1874 to 1888, inclusive.

(Taken from Registrar-General's Returns.)*

YEARS.	Cattle	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1874, ...	4,124,756	4,441,698	1,099,138	253,753	547,872	180,430
1875, ...	4,115,288	4,254,027	1,252,058	270,691	548,119	180,355
1876, ...	4,117,440	4,009,157	1,425,042	264,009	556,951	182,210
1877, ...	3,897,596	3,987,509	1,468,712	267,297	573,498	185,842
1878, ...	3,985,120	4,095,134	1,269,399	273,974	586,413	188,464
1879, ...	4,057,778	4,017,903	1,072,185	278,843	596,890	188,839
1880, ...	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	265,789	592,130	188,327
1881, ...	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	266,078	574,746	187,143
1882, ...	3,937,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	535,925	187,782
1883, ...	4,099,953	3,219,311	1,340,304	263,146	561,427	189,760
1884, ...	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	562,439	191,839
1885, ...	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	576,430	197,170
1886, ...	4,133,824	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	573,299	196,245
1887, ...	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,723	587,234	199,512
1888, ...	4,099,241	3,626,780	1,397,600	293,920	595,345	203,257
Difference in Numbers between 1887 and 1888, . . .	Decrease, 58,163	Increase, 248,954	Decrease, 10,856	Increase, 22,191	Increase, 8,111	Increase, 3,745

* For number of animals affected with contagious or infectious diseases in each year from 1875 to 1888, see next Table.

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IV.—STATISTICS AS TO DISEASE.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Results of Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Ireland during each of the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888, compiled from the Returns received from the Inspectors of the Local Authorities.

Disease.	Description of Animals.	Years.	Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Farms or other Places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Animals Attacked. Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Animals Attacked. Attacked in each year.	Diseased Animals. Killed.	Diseased Animals. Died.	Diseased Animals. Recovered.	Diseased Animals. Remaining diseased at the end of each year.
Pleuro-Pneumonia.	Cattle.	1878	28	1,245	—	2,768	2,612	143	—	—
		1879	23	848	—	2,081	1,945	86	—	—
		1880	21	759	—	1,541	1,500	41	—	—
		1881	22	783	—	1,560	1,521	37	1	1
		1882	17	534	1	1,355	1,323	28	—	—
		1883	15	488	—	1,291	1,264	25	2	—
		1884	9	480	—	1,194	1,183	11	—	—
		1885	10	589	—	1,246	1,229	17	—	—
		1886	4	543	—	1,050	1,041	9	—	—
		1887	8	240	—	818	805	14	—	—
		1888	3	181	—	522	514	8	—	—
Foot-and-Mouth Disease.	Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	1878	—	—	—	102	No Returns.			
		1879	1	1	—	64				
		1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1883	20	3,810	—	114,502	103	314	113,841	784
		1884	12	31	784	1,139	9	22	1,892	—
		1885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1886	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep Scab.	Sheep.	1878	—	—	—	1,378	No Returns.			
		1879	28	—	—	2,405				
		1880	22	152	—	1,401	154	8	1,261	87
		1881	21	168	67	2,463	170	34	1,901	458
		1882	23	167	403	1,852	141	24	1,806	883
		1883	24	201	383	3,892	43	89	3,350	813
		1884	27	228	813	3,542	124	28	3,240	323
		1885	25	133	323	4,812	106	274	3,767	1,080
		1886	21	148	1,080	3,481	37	78	3,982	394
		1887	23	87	394	1,833	44	74	1,439	703
		1888	21	80	703	1,853	24	32	1,548	434
Glanders.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	13	No Returns.			
		1879	13	—	—	32				
		1880	10	22	—	29	28	—	1	—
		1881	8	17	—	18	17	1	—	—
		1882	7	18	—	23	18	4	—	—
		1883	7	18	—	12	11	1	—	—
		1884	7	14	—	14	13	1	—	—
		1885	9	18	—	15	14	1	—	—
		1886	8	8	—	18	18	—	—	—
		1887	7	12	—	14	14	—	—	—
		1888	7	7	—	7	5	2	—	—
Farcy.	Horses.	1878	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
		1879	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
		1880	8	13	—	13	8	—	2	—
		1881	8	8	—	8	4	—	1	—
		1882	8	8	—	8	2	1	5	1
		1883	8	8	1	7	5	1	1	—
		1884	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
		1885	7	8	—	9	8	2	3	3
		1886	4	8	1	8	3	—	1	—
		1887	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—
		1888	3	4	—	4	2	1	1	—
Swine Fever.	Swine.	1878	No Returns.							
		1879								
		1880	13	81	—	368	40	309	48	1
		1881	15	48	3	171	13	120	38	—
		1882	18	83	—	287	14	207	66	—
		1883	28	418	—	1,188	62	382	228	16
		1884	22	235	16	534	10	403	150	8
		1885	26	423	8	1,271	159	840	254	28
		1886	28	436	28	1,358	351	873	311	13
		1887	22	502	13	1,383	327	1,158	293	7
		1888	24	382	7	1,316	405	721	184	12
Anthrax.	Animals.	1888 From 1 Nov.	3	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
		1887	13	21	—	46	1	33	6	—
		1888	12	25	—	37	2	35	—	—
Rabies.	Do.	1888 From 1 Nov.	14	—	—	42	31	1	—	—
		1887	30	—	—	458	378	80	—	—
		1888	30	—	—	561	432	129	—	—

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TABLE 2.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union

Unions.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.		
	No. Slaughtered	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.															
Co. ANTRIM.															
Antrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymena,	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymoney,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	18	.	18	60	.	30	33	1	34	31	1	*33	†2	.	1
Lorne,	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisburn,	23	3	26	23	2	30	31	.	21	44	.	44	3	.	3
Co. ARMAGH.															
Armagh,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lurgan,	26	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Co. CAVAN.															
Ballieborough,	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bawnboy,	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cootehill,	.	1	1	45	1	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells, (a)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oldcastle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	.	.
Co. DONEGAL.															
Ballyshannon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunfanaghy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glenties,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inishowen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Milford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stranorlar,	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. DOWN.															
Banbridge,	4	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	3	.	.	.
Downpatrick,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kilkeel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newry,	35	1	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newtownards,	4	3	7	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Co. FERMANAGH.															
Enniskillen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	.	.	.
Irvinestown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnaskea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. LONDONDERRY.															
Coleraine,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limavady,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magherafelt,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. MONAGHAN.															
Carrickmacross,	13	3	13	3	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Castleblayney,	.	3	2	3	.	3	13	3	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clones,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Co. TYRONE.															
Castlederg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clogher,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungannon,	.	.	.	3	4	7	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gortin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Ulster,	133	13	131	153	14	137	33	3	99	111	4	*113	†6	.	3

* Includes one animal attacked by disease but not slaughtered at end of year.
† Includes one animal that had been attacked with the disease during the previous year.
(a) See also Co. Meath.

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during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888.

1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			Unions.
No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	
																		PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
																		Co. Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Antrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballycastle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballymena.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballymoney.
9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Larne.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lisburn.
																		Co. Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lurgan.
																		Co. Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bailieborough.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bawnboy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cootehill.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kells.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oldcastle.
																		Co. Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballyshannon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Donegal.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunfanaghy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Glenties.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Inishowen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Letterkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Milford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stranorlar.
																		Co. Down.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Banbridge.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkeel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Newry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Newtownards.
																		Co. Fermanagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enniskillen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Irvinestown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lisnaskea.
																		Co. Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Coleraine.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limavady.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Magherafelt.
																		Co. Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carrickmacross.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castleblayney.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clones.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
																		Co. Tyrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castlederg.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clogher.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cookstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dungannon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gortin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Omagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Strabane.
9	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Ulster.

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TABLE 2.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during

Unions.	1878.			1879.			1880			1881.			1882.		
	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.															
Co. CLARE.															
Ballyvaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Corrofin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scariff,	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	3	5	.	.	.
Tulla,	.	.	.	12	2	17	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. CORK.															
Bandon,	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bantry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castletown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonakilty,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmanway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermoy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kanturk,	8	1	9	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kinsale,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Macroom,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mallow,	10	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Midleton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millstreet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mitchelstown,	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skibbereen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skull,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Youghal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Co. KERRY.															
Caherciveen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dingle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenmare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Listowel,	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	24	3	30
Tralee,	.	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	1
Co. LIMERICK.															
Croom,	41	3	46	58	3	61	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilmallock,	6	4	10	8	.	5	33	.	33	3	.	3	.	.	.
Limerick,	10	3	13	11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Newcastle,	15	2	17	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathkeale,	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. TIPPERARY.															
Borrisokane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Suir,	.	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cashel,	1	1	2	23	2	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clogheen,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	6	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Roscrea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thurles,	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary,	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. WATERFORD.															
Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungarvan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilmacthomas,	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	1
Lismore,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	30	2	32	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	1	2	.	.	.
Youghal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total Munster,	131	31	132	113	20	132	75	4	82	13	5	18	28	3	34

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the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888—*continued.*

1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			Unions.
No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	
																		PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
																		Co. Clare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballyvaghan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Corrofin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ennis.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enniskyrmon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Killadysert.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilrush.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Scariff.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tulla.
																		Co. Cork.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bandon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bantry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castletown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clonakilty.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cork.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunmanway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fermoy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kanturk.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kinsale.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Macroom.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mallow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Midleton.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Millstreet.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mitchelstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Skibbereen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Skull.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Youghal.
																		Co. Kerry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Caherciveen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dingle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kenmare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Killarney.
14	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Listowel.
2	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tralee.
																		Co. Limerick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Croom.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Glin.
1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Killmallock.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Limerick.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Newcastle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rathkeale.
																		Co. Tipperary.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Borrisokane.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carrick-on-Suir.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cashel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clogheen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Nenagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscrea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Thurles.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tipperary.
																		Co. Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clonmel.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dungarvan.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilmacthomas.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lismore.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Youghal.
10	4	23	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Munster.

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TABLE 2.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the

Unions.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.		
	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.															
Co. CARLOW.															
Carlow.	7	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8
Co. DUBLIN.															
Balrothery. . . .	88	4	92	80	.	80	116	1	180	86	4	72	17	.	17
Celbridge, (a) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin, North, . .	742	18	760	422	6	428	877	3	880	816	3	*820	410	1	411
Dublin, South, . .	805	9	814	803	9	618	880	8	888	841	9	850	378	7	380
Rathdown, . . .	108	8	180	108	.	162	81	3	84	183	3	188	111	1	116
Co. KILDARE.															
Athy, (b) . . .	8	.	8	13	.	18	8	.	8	.	.	.	82	4	88
Celbridge, . . .	78	1	77	87	.	87	80	.	80	99	1	100	86	.	88
Naas, ...	87	1	88	41	8	48	6	.	6	.	.	.	13	.	13
Baltinglass, (c) . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. KILKENNY.															
Callan, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlecomer, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thomastown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Urlingford, . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
KING'S Co.															
Edenderry, . . .	4	4	8	8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parsonstown, . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tullamore, . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	8	1	.	1	.	.	.
Roscrea, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Co. LONGFORD.															
Ballymahon, . . .	18	1	19	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Granard, ...	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford, . . .	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. LOUTH.															
Ardee, (d), . . .	24	8	26	8	.	2	.	.	.	88	.	38	7	.	7
Drogheda (d), . . .	49	2	61	24	1	28	8	.	8	13	1	16	16	.	16
Dundalk, . . .	74	6	80	12	1	18	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. MEATH.															
Ardee, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunshaughlin, . .	141	3	144	96	7	103	78	4	82	81	1	82	20	5	25
Kells, (e) . . .	20	3	23	7	.	7	1	1	6	6	.	3	.	.	.
Navan, ...	58	.	68	81	.	81	10	.	10	18	1	13	8	.	8
Oldcastle, . . .	1	.	1	8	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Trim, ...	83	3	86	42	2	44	6	.	5	8	.	8	16	.	12
QUEEN'S Co.															
Abbyleix, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athy, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountmellick, . . .	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. WESTMEATH.															
Athlone, ...	.	.	.	13	8	14	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Delvin, ...	6	.	6	10	1	11	.	.	.	13	2	13	1	.	1
Mullingar, . . .	33	6	34	8	.	8	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. WEXFORD.															
Enniscorthy, . . .	38	4	42	30	2	32	1	1	8	8	.	2	.	.	.
Gorey, ...	1	.	1	8	8	10	8	8	10	.	.	.	3	1	4
New Ross, . . .	4	8	8	3	1	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Wexford, . . .	11	3	18	5	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co WICKLOW.															
Baltinglass, . . .	22	.	22	8	.	6	8	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathdown, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathdrum, . . .	8	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shillelagh, . .	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total Leinster, . .	2,288	74	2,362	1,377	34	1,411	1,318	26	1,338	1,693	27	1,716	1,288	17	1,306

* One animal recovered from disease. † Includes two animals that recovered. (a) See also Co. Kildare. (b) See also Queen's Co.
(c) See also Co. Wicklow. (d) See also Co. Meath. (e) See also Co. Cavan.

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Years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888—*continued.*

1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			Unions.
No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	
																		PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
																		Co. Carlow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
																		Co. Dublin.
61	2	63	84	3	89	21	.	21	16	.	16	13	1	14	4	.	4	Balrothery.
60	1	61	14	.	14	19	.	19	9	.	9	2	.	2	.	.	.	Celbridge.
409	2	†409	437	1	438	411	7	418	107	1	108	183	2	185	174	2	176	Dublin, North.
513	10	523	494	3	497	346	7	352	393	.	393	403	4	407	249	4	253	Dublin, South.
78	1	83	85	.	85	184	1	185	181	3	184	73	.	73	68	2	70	Rathdown.
																		Co. Kildare.
18	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Athy.
9	.	9	14	.	14	9	.	5	11	.	11	1	1	2	.	.	.	Celbridge.
3	1	4	.	.	.	2	.	2	18	1	18	24	1	29	.	.	.	Naas.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	Naltinglass.
																		Co. Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	Callan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castlecomer.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Thomastown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Urlingford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Waterford.
																		King's Co.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballinderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Parsonstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tullamore.
1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscrea.
																		Co. Longford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballymahon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Granard.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Longford.
																		Co. Louth.
11	.	11	9	.	9	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	Ardee.
2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.	.	.	Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	Dundalk.
																		Co. Meath.
3	.	3	9	.	9	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	Ardee.
1	.	1	11	.	11	13	.	13	3	.	3	24	.	24	1	.	1	Drogheda.
23	.	23	9	1	10	23	2	31	14	1	15	12	1	13	3	.	3	Dunshaughlin.
4	.	4	11	.	11	1	.	1	.	.	.	17	1	18	.	.	.	Kells.
22	1	23	9	.	9	1	.	1	2	.	2	10	1	11	9	.	9	Navan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oldcastle.
3	.	3	.	.	.	13	.	13	20	1	21	4	.	4	.	.	.	Trim.
																		Queen's Co.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Abbeyleix.
3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Athy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mountmellick.
																		Co. Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Athlone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Delvin
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mullingar.
																		Co. Wexford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enniscorthy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gorey.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	New Ross.
11	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wexford.
																		Co. Wicklow.
	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	7	2	3	14	1	15	3	.	3	Baltinglass.
	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	1	Rathdown.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rathdrum.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Shillelagh.
1,233	13	1,254 †	1,179	10	1,189	1,223	17	1,240	1,041	8	1,050	805	14	819	314	8	322	Total Leinster.

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TABLE 2.—Number of Cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia reported in each Union during the

Unions.	1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.			1882.		
	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.															
Co. GALWAY.															
Ballinasloe,	5	4	6	4	2	6	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clifden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glennamaddy,	.	1	1	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gort,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Loughrea,	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountbellew,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	2
Oughterard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portumna,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuam,	44	9	63	32	2	34	6	2	5	2	.	2	1	1	2
Co. LEITRIM															
Carrick-on-Shannon,	2	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Manorhamilton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mohill,	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. MAYO.															
Ballina,	6	.	3	6	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballinrobe,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belmullet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar,	.	.	.	12	4	16	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.
Claremorris,	6	.	6	17	1	16	1	.	1	3	.	3	1	1	2
Killala,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newport,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
Swineford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westport,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Co. ROSCOMMON.															
Boyle,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlerea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strokestown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. SLIGO.															
Dromore West,	.	.	.	17	3	26	6	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tobercurry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Connaught,	60	20	69	63	16	114	16	6	22	7	1	8	7	3	10
SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.															
ULSTER,	136	13	131	153	14	167	23	6	29	111	4	*116	36	.	6
MUNSTER,	131	61	162	119	23	139	76	4	82	13	5	18	26	8	34
LEINSTER,	2,288	74	2,362	1,577	64	1,611	1,316	26	1,338	1,620	27	†1,716	1,289	17	1,306
CONNAUGHT,	60	20	69	36	19	114	16	6	22	7	1	8	7	3	10
Total Ireland,	2,612	148	2,788	1,945	86	2,031	1,500	41	1,541	1,821	37	1,860 ‡	1,328 §	28	1,355

* Includes one animal attacked by the disease, but not slaughtered at end of year.
† Includes one animal that recovered from the disease.
‡ Includes one that recovered from disease, and one attacked at end of year, but not slaughtered.
§ Includes one animal that had been attacked with the disease during the previous year.
‖ Includes two animals that recovered from the disease.

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years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1888—*continued.*

1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.			Unions.
No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	No. Slaughtered.	No. Died.	Total Attacked.	
																		PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
																		Co. Galway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballinasloe.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clifden.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Glennamaddy
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gort.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Loughrea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mountbellew.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oughterard.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Portumna.
9	1	4	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tuam.
																		Co. Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carrick-on-Shannon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Manorhamilton.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mohill.
																		Co. Mayo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballina.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballinrobe.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Belmullet.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castlebar.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Claremorris.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Killala.
.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Newport.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Swinford.
.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westport.
																		Co. Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Boyle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castlerea.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Strokestown.
																		Co. Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dromore West.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tobercurry.
3	2	3	2	1	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Total Connaught.
																		SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.
9	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ulster.
12	4	22	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Munster.
1,255	19	1,254	1,179	10	1,189	1,232	17	1,240	1,041	9	1,050	905	14	919	514	8	522	Leinster.
3	2	5	2	1	4	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Connaught.
1,284	25	1,291	1,183	11	1,194	1,238	17	1,246	1,041	9	1,050	905	14	919	514	8	522	Total Ireland.

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TABLE 3.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of PLEURO-PNEUMONIA were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the Number of Cattle reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

—		Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Number of Cattle which had been in contact with diseased Cattle slaughtered or removed for slaughter.		Cattle Attacked.		Diseased Cattle.			
			Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number Infected with the Disease during the year.	By Owners.	Under the provisions of the Pleuro-Pneumonia Slaughter (Ireland) Order of 1888.	Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining
IRELAND, . .		3	5	181	186	67	2,638	–	522	514	8	–	–
PROVINCES.													
ULSTER, . . .		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
MUNSTER, . .		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEINSTER, . .		3	5	181	186	67	2,638	–	522	514	8	–	–
CONNAUGHT, . .		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTIES.	UNIONS												
Dublin, .	Balrothery, . .	–	4	4	–	45	–	4	4	–	–	–
	Dublin, North, .	–	65	65	65	533	–	176	174	2	–	–
	Dublin, South, .	5	86	91	2	1,422	–	253	249	4	–	–
	Rathdown, . .	–	19	19	–	223	–	70	68	2	–	–
Meath, .	Ardee, . . .	–	2	2	–	11	–	6	6	–	–	–
	Drogheda, . .	–	1	1	–	13	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Dunshaughlin, .	–	2	2	–	57	–	3	3	–	–	–
	Navan, . . .	–	2	2	–	21	–	5	5	–	–	–
Wicklow, .	Baltinglass, . .	–	1	1	–	7	–	3	3	–	–	–
	Rathdown, . .	–	1	1	–	8	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Total, . .	5	181	186	67	2,638	–	522	514	8	–	–

TABLE 4.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of ANTHRAX were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

—		Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Animals Attacked.				Diseased Animals.									
										Killed.				Died.					
			Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number Infected with the Disease during the year	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, . .		12	–	25	25	34	3	–	37	2	–	–	2	32	3	–	35	–	–
PROVINCES.																			
ULSTER, . . .		2	–	2	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
MUNSTER, . .		4	–	11	11	16	–	–	16	1	–	–	1	15	–	–	15	–	–
LEINSTER, . .		4	–	10	10	15	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	16	–	–
CONNAUGHT, . .		2	–	2	2	1	2	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.																		
Antrim, . .	Ballymena, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Armagh, . .	Armagh, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Cork, . .	Fermoy, .	–	3	3	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
	Midleton, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Mitchelstown, .	–	3	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
Kerry, . .	Listowel, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Tralee, . .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Tipperary, .	Roscrea, . .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Waterford, .	Lismore, . .	–	1	1	5	–	–	5	1	–	–	1	4	–	–	4	–	–
Kildare, . .	Naas, . .	–	2	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, .	–	3	3	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–
	Waterford, .	–	1	1	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–
Meath, . .	Dunshaughlin, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Oldcastle, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Wicklow, .	Baltinglass, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Rathdrum, .	–	1	1	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–
Galway, . .	Loughrea, .	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo, . .	Tobercurry, .	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Total, . . .		–	25	25	34	3	–	37	2	–	–	2	32	3	–	35	–	–

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TABLE 5.—Number of Farms or Other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of GLANDERS were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

—		Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or Other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
			Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number Infected with the Disease during the year.	Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND,	...	7	–	7	7	–	7	5	2	–	–
PROVINCES.											
ULSTER,	...	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–
MUNSTER,	...	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	2	–	–
LEINSTER,	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
CONNAUGHT,	...	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.										
Armagh, ...	Lurgan, ...		–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Down, ...	Downpatrick,		–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Monaghan, ...	Monaghan, ...		–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Tyrone, ...	Dungannon, ...		–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Cork, ...	Cork, ...		–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Limerick, ...	Croom, ..		–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Sligo, ...	Dromore West,		–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
	Total, ...		–	7	7	–	7	5	2	–	–

TABLE 6.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of FARCY were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the number of Horses reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

—		Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Horses Attacked.		Diseased Horses.			
			Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number Infected with the Disease during the year.	Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining
IRELAND,	...	3	–	4	4	–	4	2	1	1	–
PROVINCES.											
ULSTER,	...	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–
MUNSTER,	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LEINSTER,	...	1	–	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	–
CONNAUGHT,	...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.										
Monaghan, ...	Castleblayney,		–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Tyrone, ...	Cookstown, ...		–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dublin, ...	Dublin, North,		–	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	–
	Total, ...		–	4	4	–	4	2	1	1	–

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TABLE 7.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered.

—		Number of Counties reported from.	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Swine on Infected Premises.		Swine Attacked.		Diseased Swine.			
			Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year.	Total Number Infected with the Disease during the year.	Slaughtered.	Removed.	Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
IRELAND, ...		24	7	392	399	2	14	7	1,315	405	721	184	12
PROVINCES.													
ULSTER, ...		6	–	8	8	–	–	–	11	–	7	4	–
MUNSTER, ...		5	5	152	157	–	12	4	576	161	325	86	8
LEINSTER, ...		11	2	219	221	2	2	3	705	237	381	86	4
CONNAUGHT, ...		2	–	13	13	–	–	–	23	7	8	8	–
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.												
Antrim, ...	Belfast, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Armagh, ...	Armagh, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	–
Cavan, ...	Cavan, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Down, ...	Banbridge, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Londonderry,	Coleraine, ...		–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Tyrone, ...	Omagh, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Strabane, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Cork, ...	Cork, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
	Fermoy, ...		–	4	4	–	–	–	6	1	4	1	–
	Kanturk, ...		–	3	3	–	–	–	13	5	7	1	–
	Mitchelstown, ...		–	5	5	–	–	–	34	–	29	5	–
Kerry, ...	Dingle, ...		–	10	10	–	–	–	14	–	12	2	–
	Killarney, ...		1	1	2	–	–	–	5	–	3	2	–
	Listowel, ...		–	7	7	–	–	–	16	–	12	4	–
	Tralee, ...		–	3	3	–	–	–	6	1	5	–	–
Limerick, ...	Croom, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	–
	Kilmallock, ...		–	4	4	–	–	–	15	–	10	2	3
	Newcastle, ...		–	18	18	–	–	–	33	18	15	–	–
	Rathkeale, ...		–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–
	Tipperary, ...		–	2	2	–	–	–	7	–	6	1	–
Tipperary, ...	Carrick-on-Suir,		–	3	3	–	–	–	14	–	12	2	–
	Cashel, ...		–	3	3	–	–	–	11	2	9	–	–
	Clogheen, ...		–	6	6	–	–	–	25	–	24	1	–
	Clonmel, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	8	–	8	2	–
	Nenagh, ...		2	6	8	–	–	2	12	2	7	4	1
	Roscrea, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
	Thurles, ...		–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
	Tipperary, ...		–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Waterford,	Carrick-on-Suir,		–	3	3	–	–	–	20	–	17	3	–
	Clonmel, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–
	Dungarvan, ...		–	7	7	–	–	–	52	–	45	3	4
	Kilmacthomas,		1	12	13	–	–	2	87	42	18	29	–
	Lismore, ...		–	8	6	–	–	–	16	1	13	2	–
	Waterford, ...		1	34	35	–	12	–	161	89	54	18	–
Carlow, ...	Baltinglass, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
	Carlow, ...		–	9	9	–	–	–	26	5	8	13	–
	Shillelagh, ...		–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Dublin, ...	North Dublin,		–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
	Rathdown, ...		–	4	4	–	–	–	13	1	10	2	–

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TABLE 7.—Number of Farms or other Places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the number of SWINE reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, to have Died, and to have Recovered—*continued.*

Counties.	Unions.	Farms or other Places.			Healthy Swine on Infected Premises.		Swine Attacked.		Diseased Swine.			
		Number which were Infected with the Disease at the end of the previous year.	Number upon which Fresh Outbreaks took place during the year	Total Number Infected with the Disease during the year.	Slaughtered.	Removed.	Remaining Diseased from the previous year.	Attacked during the year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining.
Kildare, ...	Athy, ...	–	7	7	–	–	–	9	2	6	1	–
	Naas, ...	–	9	9	–	–	–	19	11	8	–	–
Kilkenny, ...	Callan, ...	–	7	7	2	–	–	58	1	48	9	–
	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	4	4	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–
	Kilkenny, ...	–	9	9	–	–	–	35	1	32	2	–
	New Ross, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	14	1	11	2	–
	Thomastown, ...	–	4	4	–	–	–	41	–	18	23	–
	Waterford, ...	–	32	32	–	2	–	114	64	46	4	–
King's, ...	Edenderry, ...	–	4	4	–	–	–	18	–	17	1	–
	Parsonstown, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Roscrea, ...	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–
	Tullamore, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Longford, ...	Granard, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
Meath, ...	Kells, ...	–	7	7	–	–	–	15	3	6	6	–
	Trim, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Queen's, ...	Abbeyleix, ...	–	8	8	–	–	–	22	7	9	2	4
	Athy, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	–
	Mountmelick, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–
Westmeath, ...	Athlone, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
Wexford, ...	Enniscorthy, ...	1	10	11	–	–	3	57	5	53	2	–
	Gorey, ...	–	44	44	–	–	–	134	87	42	5	–
	New Ross, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
	Wexford, ...	–	11	11	–	–	–	22	–	16	6	–
Wicklow, ...	Baltinglass, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	9	1	4	4	–
	Rathdrum, ...	–	11	11	–	–	–	16	12	4	–	–
	Shillelagh, ...	1	18	19	–	–	–	49	35	14	–	–
Galway, ..	Ballinasloe, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	2	2	1	–
	Clifden, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
	Galway, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
	Mountbellew, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Oughterard, ...	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–
	Tuam, ...	–	3	3	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	–
Roscommon,	Ballinasloe, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
	Castlerea, ...	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	2	4	–
Total, ...		7	392	399	2	14 –	7	1,315	405	721	184	12

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TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Cases of RABIES in the Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, and to have Died.

—		Number of Counties reported from.	Number of Animals attacked during the year	Diseased Animals. Killed. Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Asses.	Died. Dogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goat.	Horses.	Asses.	Mule.
IRELAND,		30	561	286	93	27	16	2	5	9	7	56	44	6	1	4	3	1
PROVINCES.																		
ULSTER,		9	137	76	33	2	-	-	-	1	3	12	3	3	1	2	1	-
MUNSTER,		6	279	123	44	16	11	2	4	5	2	28	33	4	-	2	4	1
LEINSTER,		10	76	59	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	1	-
CONNAUGHT,		5	69	22	11	5	5	-	1	2	2	11	7	1	-	-	2	-
COUNTIES.	UNIONS.																	
Antrim,	Ballycastle,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ballymena,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ballymoney,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lisburn,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh,	Armagh,	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	Castleblayney,	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lurgan,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavan,	Ballieborough,	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bawnboy,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cavan,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cootehill,	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Granard,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Donegal,	Ballyshannon,	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Donegal,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Glenties,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Londonderry,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Down,	Banbridge,	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Downpatrick,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilkeel,	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newtownards,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermanagh,	Clones,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Enniskillen,	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lisnaskea,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	13	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Londonderry,	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Magherafelt,	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaghan,	Castleblayney,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Clogher,	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Clones,	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cootehill,	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Monaghan,	8	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tyrone,	Armagh,	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Castlederg,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Clogher,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cookstown,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dungannon,	10	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Omagh,	11	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clare,	Ballyvaghan,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ennis,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Ennistymon,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilrush,	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork,	Bandon,	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Castletown,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cork,	41	27	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
	Dunmanway,	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Fermoy,	29	13	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
	Kanturk,	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Kinsallock,	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mallow,	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Midleton,	35	1	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-
	Mitchelstown,	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
	Skibbereen,	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Skull,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Youghal,	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerry,	Glin,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kenmare,	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killarney,	33	23	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Listowel,	28	15	8	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Tralee,	22	14	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Cases of RABIES in the Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, with the Number of Animals reported to have been Attacked, to have been Killed, and to have Died—*continued.*

Counties.	Unions.	Number of Animals attacked during the year.	Diseased Animals. Killed. Dogs.	Killed. Cattle.	Killed. Sheep.	Killed. Swine.	Killed. Goats.	Killed. Horses.	Killed. Asses.	Died. Dogs.	Died. Cattle.	Died. Sheep.	Died. Swine.	Died. Goat.	Died. Horses.	Died. Asses.	Died. Mule.
Limerick,	Glin,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilmallock,	9	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Limerick,	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Newcastle,	5	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Cahan,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cashel,	6	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
	Cloghen,	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tipperary,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford,	Lismore,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin,	Dublin, North,	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dublin, South,	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rathdown,	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare,	Celbridge,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Naas,	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's	Parsonstown,	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Longford,	Ballymahon,	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Longford,	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louth,	Drogheda,	5	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's,	Mountmellick,	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westmeath,	Athlone,	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mullingar,	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford,	Gorey,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow,	Rathdown,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Galway,	12	6	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Glennamaddy,	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Loughrea,	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mountbellew,	13	2	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Oughterard,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Portumna,	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tuam,	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayo,	Swineford,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Westport,	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roscommon,	Athlone,	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Roscommon,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Strokestown,	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo,	Dromore, West,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sligo,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tobercurry,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Total,	561	280	93	27	16	2	5	9	7	56	44	3	1	4	3	1

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TABLE 9.—Number of Farms or other places in the Counties of Ireland upon which Fresh Outbreaks of SHEEP-SCAB were reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1888, and the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

—	Number of Counties reported from.	No. of Farms or other places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Sheep attacked.
IRELAND,	20	80	1,354*
PROVINCES.			
ULSTER,	5	9	94
MUNSTER,	5	65	451
LEINSTER,	5	35	845
CONNAUGHT,	1	1	20

COUNTIES.	UNIONS.	No. of Farms or other places upon which fresh Outbreaks took place.	Sheep attacked.
ULSTER.			
Antrim,	Antrim,	1	5
	Coleraine,	1	9
Donegal,	Londonderry,	1	3
	Milford,	1	2
Down,	Kilkeel,	1	9
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	5	8
Tyrone,	Omagh,	1	1
MUNSTER.			
Clare,	Ennis,	1	9
	Ennistymon,	1	10
	Scariff,	2	18
Cork,	Cork,	1	20
	Fermoy,	2	4
	Kanturk,	1	9
	Mallow,	1	88
	Midleton,	5	75
	Youghal,	8	142
Limerick,	Croom,	1	9
	Mitchelstown,	1	1
	Rathkeale,	1	6
MUNSTER—*continued.*			
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	2	47
	Cashel,	1	25
	Roscrea,	1	3
	Thurles,	1	20
Waterford,	Clonmel,	1	7
	Dungarvan,	3	7
	Lismore,	3	11
LEINSTER.			
Dublin,	Dublin, North,	1	10
Kildare,	Athy,	2	133
	Edenderry,	1	14
Kilkenny,	Thomastown,	1	25
King's,	Parsonstown,	1	11
	Roscrea,	2	28
	Tullamore,	2	38
Meath,	Dunshaughlin,	2	45
	Kells,	1	10
Queen's,	Abbeyleix,	2	67
	Athy,	3	135
	Mountmellick,	1	18
	Roscrea,	6	22
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	1	3
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	2	22
	Gorey,	4	58
	Wexford,	3	81
Wicklow,	Rathdrum,	3	78
	Shillelagh,	1	105
CONNAUGHT.			
Mayo,	Ballinrobe,	1	20

* In addition to the above, 15 sheep affected with the disease were detained at various ports. For particulars, see Table 10.

TABLE 10.—Return showing the Number of Animals brought for Shipment to various Ports, and detained by the Government Veterinary Inspectors as being affected with Contagious Disease during the year 1888.

Port.	No. of Animals detained.	Disease.
Belfast,	1	Swine Fever.
Dublin,	1	Pleuro-pneumonia.
Londonderry,	7	Sheep Scab.
Wexford,	8	"
Total,	17	

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V.—STATISTICS AS TO ANIMAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

TABLE I.—Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1873 to 1888 inclusive

Year.	Cattle. Oxen, Bulls, and Cows. Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Immediate Slaughter.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Swine. Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses. Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
1873.	603,945	255,000	8,903	867,897	33,564	905,461	600,945	600,945	600,945	603,955	66,992	670,947	2,269,797	8,903	30	5,430	32,900	17,940	30	601	2,303,439
1874.	267,897	304,964	8,903	574,960	66,300	641,260	600,941	166,750	767,691	277,972	66,300	430,000	1,764,604	4,907	30	8,903	64,312	20,996	21	271	1,772,943
1875.	255,000	411,000	7,213	673,213	68,473	741,691	550,000	211,331	761,331	600,955	30,297	378,000	1,900,944	8,903	70	16,317	30,006	37,501	88	271	1,948,806
1876.	279,121	216,000	5,101	500,221	37,000	537,221	411,101	161,094	577,221	645,522	32,900	678,000	1,792,170	4,000	45	20,221	10,000	35,010	30	271	1,832,481
1877.	301,777	431,700	8,903	740,361	36,499	776,276	670,100	104,500	774,600	455,463	40,472	495,000	1,945,404	5,266	68	11,231	16,500	60,000	19	271	1,977,459
1878.	600,000	200,510	1,619	800,000	46,997	846,995	512,130	630,300	648,720	408,700	30,300	501,010	1,972,645	4,272	30	10,130	13,000	30,260	19	601	2,009,976
1879.	254,000	308,000	8,903	568,903	71,918	710,868	600,945	177,007	778,950	457,910	60,300	600,945	2,700,000	6,450	74	10,728	30,300	27,097	30	601	2,730,900
1880.	254,000	600,945	8,903	860,172	32,300	891,472	430,416	120,000	600,945	370,000	30,000	600,945	2,000,195	5,000	30	11,003	16,400	28,100	61	700	2,700,410
1881.	205,510	300,931	1,207	676,000	32,900	718,910	400,934	600,935	726,810	592,130	28,100	620,935	1,973,957	3,172	43	19,491	10,370	29,770	21	601	1,906,065
1882.	332,110	605,900	8,903	946,955	38,973	985,928	331,824	326,304	658,168	600,130	49,415	649,935	1,989,741	5,210	30	11,001	16,700	27,000	66	1,151	1,720,900
1883.	600,955	600,955	2,941	201,610	47,490	799,710	600,806	766,740	667,506	486,600	28,100	544,972	1,987,003	4,472	30	12,905	37,922	30,860	25	2,903	1,985,078

TABLE 2.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during

Ports of Embarkation.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina,	11	.	79	.	90	35	77	112
Ballycastle,	.	.	.	.	.	567	.	567
Belfast,	17,727	71,234	992	1,997	91,650	10,466	14,387	24,867
Coleraine,	1,690	2,639	.	31	4,343	3,373	320	3,394
Cork,	5,558	30,085	486	67,982	91,113	42,512	48,130	90,642
Drogheda,	40,123	19,494	.	.	65,617	44,631	37,897	82,949
Dublin,	198,934	90,493	2	3,310	250,339	190,256	87,333	277,631
Dundalk,	7,724	20,244	113	3	28,086	13,122	14,175	27,297
Dundrum,	3	3,622	.	9	3,654	462	6	468
Greenore,	1,430	3,642	.	238	11,304	11,313	1,116	12,429
Larne,	282	39,433	17	3,219	39,011	860	192	1,059
Limerick,	.	8,181	.	1	8,182	277	9	282
Londonderry,	22,804	31,336	.	44	74,985	33,859	5,096	39,955
Newry,	680	7,851	.	3	8,164	1,905	3,916	4,323
Portrush,	2	10	.	1	13	135	.	133
Sligo,	3,373	845	.	17	4,337	4,832	4,026	8,848
Warrenpoint,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	94,079	94,855	1,085	1,729	61,762	29,208	17,936	47,206
Westport,	111	.	.	.	111	136	.	136
Wexford,	3,400	2,979	197	19	6,536	11,922	3,072	13,894
Total,	282,537	405,543	2,941	47,698	738,716	400,838	236,748	637,584

TABLE 3.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the

Ports of Debarkation.	Cattle					Sheep.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Aberdovey,	887	331	35	133	1,385	1,346	848	1,332
Ardrossan,	662	13,485	36	711	15,140	273	371	644
Ayr,	432	1,310	.	185	1,325	.	.	.
Barrow,	3,244	19,342	99	61	22,797	1,611	3,244	3,854
Bristol,	7,406	39,435	41	18,012	84,894	30,041	23,838	50,333
Cardiff,	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.
Fleetwood,	3,483	35,840	.	303	42,533	10,233	1,423	11,994
Garlieston,	.	28	.	.	35	.	.	.
Glasgow,	39,085	102,533	1,234	3,097	150,379	11,328	9,056	13,854
Greenock,	13	35	.	33	73	.	.	.
Holyhead,	32,265	24,037	.	301	96,323	78,388	25,907	103,295
Liverpool,	194,746	32,091	1,267	5,453	353,352	233,895	154,110	388,104
London,	5	16	.	2	93	.	.	.
Milford,	3,173	7,585	138	3,768	26,566	17,950	16,183	31,123
Morecambe,	14,482	9,523	.	4	20,008	3,158	1,386	5,134
Newport,	10	1,219	.	927	1,559	11,026	8,433	19,334
Plymouth,	90	1,184	.	42	1,316	.	.	.
Silloth,	1,872	10,235	.	3	12,211	427	1,170	1,997
Southampton,	74	167	.	147	388	226	125	351
Stranraer,	185	35,024	17	3,313	38,443	73	133	135
Whitehaven,	68	7,710	30	3	7,619	462	3	465
Woolwich,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Workington,	.	110	.	.	110	.	.	.
Total,	282,537	405,540	2,941	47,698	738,713	400,836	233,748	637,584

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the Year ended 31st December, 1888, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
42	73	115	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	322	Ballina.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	597	Ballycastle.
22,337	23,819	46,156	396	31	2,173	4,886	7,093	3	23	172,762	Belfast.
333	36	375	.	.	31	18	29	.	1	8,443	Coleraine.
29,884	1,110	30,994	30	.	858	1,573	2,431	2	511	216,333	Cork.
31,511	13	31,527	105	.	233	223	453	.	3	170,252	Drogheda.
298,335	24	298,359	44	26	3,280	3,510	10,516	5	17	747,814	Dublin.
33,110	15,037	48,177	1,756	1	451	883	1,363	1	43	106,752	Dundalk.
352	162	414	40	.	.	.	.	.	4	4,550	Dundrum.
34,117	416	34,533	1,133	2	753	1,233	1,993	.	13	31,834	Greenore.
6	4,328	4,334	.	5	167	644	814	1	63	45,438	Larne.
238	1	243	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	3,711	Limerick.
43,741	1,435	47,170	33	.	383	505	887	.	46	162,147	Londonderry
5,325	3	3,639	251	.	37	161	258	1	1	20,207	Newry.
.	14	14	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	104	Portrush.
12,743	.	12,743	1	.	13	23	33	.	55	26,030	Sligo.
33	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	Warrenpoint.
57,683	98	57,783	3	4	1,718	1,573	3,301	3	273	170,341	Waterford.
2	.	2	.	.	1	5	3	.	.	253	Westport.
12,137	50	12,187	1	.	13	15	31	.	18	54,177	Wexford.
433,359	49,232	544,972	4,472	67	12,383	17,573	29,823	16	1,033	1,958,675	Total.

Year ended 31st December, 1888, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain.

Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Debarkation.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
8,136	.	8,136	.	.	2	6	13	.	6	11,738	Aberdovey.
225	12,762	12,988	1,215	.	325	748	1,073	.	6	31,066	Ardrossan.
.	3,290	3,290	1	.	38	101	138	.	4	10,538	Ayr.
11,305	453	11,758	82	.	287	560	847	.	3	53,302	Barrow.
44,538	535	45,081	8	2	732	1,193	1,940	1	460	164,123	Bristol.
.	.	.	.	.	. .	.	.	.	.	3	Cardiff.
18,358	3,718	31,714	7	13	833	1,561	3,755	.	13	73,737	Fleetwood.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	Garlieston.
13,207	1,641	14,848	37	3	1,237	2,180	3,423	5	37	195,394	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	.	4	11	15	.	.	33	Greenock.
182,561	840	183,401	1,203	20	4,033	4,691	8,744	3	33	355,202	Holyhead.
181,205	15,193	178,434	1,491	13	2,841	3,260	5,335	5	131	385,855	Liverpool.
53	.	93	4	.	11	21	32	.	14	151	London.
30,513	128	31,647	13	2	1,704	1,355	3,341	1	303	53,424	Milford.
31,464	.	31,464	2	.	47	43	93	.	.	43,704	Morecambe.
133	35	133	11	.	2	5	7	.	.	21,333	Newport.
3	.	3	3	.	3	9	15	.	.	1,542	Plymouth.
2,434	.	2,433	.	.	133	173	317	.	2	15,581	Silloth.
1,335	.	1,533	1	.	41	35	100	.	17	2,433	Southampton.
4	2,760	2,764	.	3	155	634	733	1	33	43,223	Stranraer.
1,355	433	1,354	402	.	42	51	53	.	3	15,341	Whitehaven.
.	.	.	.	.	40	43	83	.	.	85	Woolwich.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	112	Workington.
433,360	49,253	544,972	4,473	67	12,333	17,973	33,333	16	1,033	1,958,675	Total.

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TABLE 4.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle

Year.	Cattle.						Sheep.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878,	.	253	.	255	26	273	184	.	184
1879,	.	154	.	154	55	540	400	50	430
1880,	.	653	7	605	17	633	322	50	572
1881,	.	569	.	539	.	630	1,654	253	1,837
1882,	.	636	.	506	27	653	752	.	762
1883,	.	413	.	415	67	473	178	.	178
1884,	.	535	.	532	336	667	.	.	.
1885,	6	495	10	456	23	476	37	2	35
1886,	101	763	.	864	3	545	189	66	248
1887,	23	436	.	455	15	451	179	81	278
1888,	25	799	.	822	4	825	178	351	510

TABLE 5.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Embarkation.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast,	21	372	.	4	339	175	531	510
Dundrum,	.	427	.	.	427	.	.	.
Total,	25	753	.	4	826	176	331	510

TABLE 6.—Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during

Ports of Debarkation.								
Douglas,	23	384	.	1	348	173	331	513
Ramsey,	.	475	.	3	473	.	.	.
Total,	23	735	.	4	823	179	331	510

TABLE 7.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland

Year.	Cattle.						Sheep.		
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1878,	441	407	7	853	823	1,351	11,406	7,445	18,844
1879,	602	379	73	1,454	371	2,423	14,864	1,764	18,313
1880,	1,291	662	1	1,854	489	2,363	17,017	4,433	21,450
1881,	580	302	1	680	34	624	23,577	6,766	30,732
1882,	1	302	.	303	40	343	23,362	3,592	27,854
1883,	7	26	.	32	3	35	1,333	2,846	4,812
1884,	175	284	.	430	13	448	22,805	4,697	27,500
1885,	1,233	358	1	1,843	114	1,960	25,313	1,716	27,629
1886,	473	625	.	1,103	193	1,232	16,338	4,893	21,854
1887,	132	436	.	633	33	623	15,077	15,561	34,053
1888,	17	180	.	197	24	591	21,071	15,051	40,122

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of Man, during each of the years, from 1878 to 1888, inclusive.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
1	11	12	473	.	.	1	6	6	.	1	380	1878.
.	.	.	670	6	.	3	2	6	.	.	378	1879.
.	.	.	1,233	1	.	3	8	14	.	.	1,270	1880.
1	.	1	2,377	38	.	30	36	80	.	8	2,333	1881.
.	.	.	1,353	11	.	14	33	33	.	.	1,416	1882.
.	.	.	631	16	.	38	33	33	.	.	767	1883.
.	.	.	667	2	.	32	66	131	1	1	772	1884.
.	60	30	345	13	.	76	56	162	.	.	660	1885.
1	6	7	1,124	33	1	33	100	164	.	1	1,323	1886.
.	6	6	767	17	.	43	48	33	.	3	670	1887.
.	23	26	1,362	3	.	46	62	110	.	.	1,477	1888.

the Year ended 31st December, 1888, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
.	22	22	3	.	48	61	109	.	.	1,045	Belfast.
.	4	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	432	Dundrum.
.	33	23	3	.	48	62	110	.	.	1,477	Total.

the Year ended 31st December, 1888, showing the Ports of Debarkation in the Isle of Man.

											Ports of Debarkation.
.	22	22	3	.	48	61	103	.	.	934	Douglas.
.	4	4	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	483	Ramsey.
.	26	26	3	.	48	62	110	.	.	1,477	Total.

during each of the years, from 1878 to 1888, inclusive.

Swine.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.	Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
248	66	314	20,630	6	63	636	1,742	6,361	7	8	23,461	1878.
105	42	147	16,166	31	18	637	1,372	1,627	16	7	21,145	1879.
16	330	342	34,031	31	13	743	1,536	2,281	17	8	36,333	1880.
1	373	674	31,760	4	17	787	1,620	3,434	6	6	34,173	1881.
6	67	63	28,236	30	23	761	1,882	2,686	12	7	30,051	1882.
.	8	8	4,333	3	21	388	1,833	1,937	6	7	6,840	1883.
2	53	30	27,076	63	17	652	1,466	2,133	7	8	30,137	1884.
29	79	108	22,097	34	37	946	1,516	3,433	7	11	33,242	1885.
6	131	134	26,223	24	67	1,016	1,431	6,472	13	6	25,764	1886.
16	143	133	34,826	32	36	1,366	1,846	3,271	40	6	38,178	1887
6	131	138	40,498	32	42	383	1,436	3,380	13	3	46,029	1888.

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TABLE 8.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Embarkation.	Cattle.					Sheep.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Ardrossan,	.	5	.	.	5	2,182	.	2,182
Ayr,	.	.	.	.	.	393	319	712
Barrow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol,	8	5	.	2	10	156	11	207
Cardiff,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Douglas,	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7
Fleetwood,	.	3	.	1	9	.	1	1
Glasgow,	.	46	.	8	54	11,846	16,791	28,640
Greenock,	.	.	.	.	.	1,399	353	1,752
Holyhead,	8	31	.	2	42	1,222	1	1,253
Liverpool,	.	30	.	8	38	146	61	207
London,	5	2	.	.	7	121	.	121
Milford,	.	7	.	3	10	152	.	153
Morecambe,	.	1	.	.	1	153	.	153
Newport,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oban,	.	.	.	.	.		58	58
Plymouth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth,	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	6
Silloth,	.	.	.	.	.	48	311	359
Southampton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stranraer,	.	28	.	7	35	3,246	1,105	4,350
Whitehaven,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	17	180	.	24	221	21,071	18,051	40,122

* NOTE.—In addition to the above, twelve animals were landed from Foreign Ports, viz.:—two fat swine

TABLE 9.—Number of Animals Imported into Ireland during the

Ports of Embarkation.								
Ballina,	.	2	.	.	2	5	.	6
Belfast,	.	28	.	1	28	5,211	7	5,218
Coleraine,	.	.	.	.	.	812	619	1,431
Cork	.	6	.	1	10	6	11	18
Drogheda,	.	28	.	2	30	51	34	125
Dublin,	17	55	.	6	82	7,585	4,064	11,545
Dundalk,	.	.	.	.	.	727	.	727
Dundrum,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenore,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Larne,	.	23	.	9	38	3,712	1,424	5,135
Limerick,	.	.	.	.	.	141	112	555
Londonderry,	.	15	.	.	15	651	12,309	12,360
Moville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	187	187
Newry,	.	3	.	.	5	133	.	153
Portrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	53
Sligo,	.	1	.	.	1	552	.	552
Waterford,	.	5	.	5	10	391	256	657
Westport,	.	1	.	.	1	522	.	522
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	17	180	.	24	221	21,071	18,051	40,125

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Year ended 31st December, 1888, showing the Ports of Embarkation.

Swine.			Goats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Ports of Embarkation.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.				
.	.	.	.	.	11	45	56	.	.	9,173	Ardrossan.
.	.	.	.	.	2	5	7	.	.	710	Ayr.
.	2	2	.	.	4	12	16	.	.	16	Barrow.
.	15	16	.	.	48	77	125	.	.	357	Bristol.
.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	3	Cardiff.
.	.	.	.	.	4	7	11	.	.	18	Douglas.
.	3	3	5	15	74	149	238	.	.	252	Fleetwood.
.	.	.	1	7	134	235	373	14	1	80,086	Glasgow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	1,794	Greenock.
.	26	26	3	5	485	602	1,092	.	4	2,392	Holyhead.
.	65	65	22	1	90	149	240	1	1	669	Liverpool.
.	.	.	.	.	3	7	10	.	.	138	London.
.	1	1	.	3	55	104	165	.	.	826	Milford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157	Morecambe.
.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5	.	.	5	Newport.
.	.	.	.	.	5	16	25	.	.	31	Oban.
.	.	.	.	.	3	5	8	.	.	8	Plymouth.
.	.	.	.	.	30	21	51	.	.	86	Portsmouth.
.	1	1	.	.	4	4	8	.	.	869	Silloth.
.	.	.	.	.	2	4	3	.	.	3	Southampton.
.	6	6	.	7	26	26	65	.	.	4,446	Stranraer.
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	.	.	8	Whitehaven.
.	141	141	32	42	582	1,438	2,460	15	6	48,017*	Total.

from Port Germein, South Australia, and ten store swine from Talcahuano, Chili.

Year ended 31st December, 1888, showing the Ports of Debarkation.

											Ports of Debarkation.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	6	Ballina.
.	26	26	16	16	140	265	421	7	1	5,720	Belfast.
.	.	.	.	.	15	26	42	1	.	1,474	Coleraine.
2	14	16	1	1	51	106	158	.	.	294	Cork.
.	2	2	.	.	13	14	24	.	.	151	Drogheda.
.	72	72	15	11	554	696	1,260	.	3	13,041	Dublin.
.	1	1	.	.	6	81	85	1	.	755	Dundalk.
.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	4	Dundrum.
.	6	6	1	1	36	77	114	.	.	125	Greenore.
.	3	3	.	7	48	55	75	6	.	5,261	Larne.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	256	Limerick.
.	2	2	1	2	23	92	117	.	.	15,096	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	Moville.
.	.	.	.	.	3	13	25	.	.	141	Newry.
.	3	3	.	.	7	22	29	.	.	69	Portrush.
.	1	1	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	866	Sligo.
.	17	17	.	2	33	117	211	.	.	1,125	Waterford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	525	Westport.
.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8	.	.	8	Wexford.
2	151	153	52	42	582	1,456	2,450	15	6	43,029	Total.

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